12 PAGES THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. 12 PAGES

VOL. XXVIII ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS

. . . . .
ors.
s" there'd be
thing we sell.
Atlanta, and
for Men's and
HATTERS.
OS.,
ET.

IRON PIPE . . .
FITTINGS
AND - - -
S GOODS.
EVERY
- DESCRIPTION.
and Planing Mills
ps, Etc.
and Machinery.
PPLY CO.
GA

EY BROS.
Loans and Auctioneers
ttage on good street, near
.; $1,200 of this can be paid
ch includes interest; owner
r year at $18 month.
d ave., 7-room house, new,
; place worth $4,000.
land 5¾ miles southeast of
ouse; on public road.
m cottage near junction of
Highland ave., lot 50x190.
lot on South Pryor st.
miles from city limits, near
res in vineyard; good barn,
use; near Georgia railroad.
l improved farm of about
outhern or middle Georgia.
city.
abama st. Telephone 363.

R RENT
rris & Sons, the Special
Agents, 48 N. Broad St.
Houston street $15 00
ood, Ga., furnished .. 65 00
avenue 15 00
street 15 00
store, Simpson street,
rossing, fitted up for
.. .. 20 00
Atlanta 7 00
n street 12 50
m street 12 00
eet 9 00
Atlanta 7 00

n & Son, Real Estate,
d Loan Agents, No. 28
Street. 'Phone 1075.
kers and investors in At-
or farming lands, we would
r time to do so, as property
at present for less money
terms than any time in the
We have a large list of all
rty on our books and some
mpelled to sell, and you
at means, so come and see
how you some of these bar-
re a few of the good things
about, but we have a great
ge, new and complete,
ells avenue, 85x264 to alley,
ns one-half cash, balance
ry cheap.
water, gas, pantry, closets,
n street, close in, lot 49x136,
n side, belgian block, side
down and paid for; nice
fact a nice home; price
h cash, balance to suit pur-
bargain.
e Park, between 5 and 6
Peachtree road, 432x864,
along side, with one 5-room
700; one 2-story store and
ost $800, built in 1893; barns,
$200; cost of land in 1887,
e wells; fine young orchard
ell improved, which we can
xt few days for the pitiable
sh; party compelled to sell;
u want this sacrifice.
ood many other bargains,
tise them all; come in and
you about them.
AC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree street.

Estate Bargains.
ity limits, $1,500.
acres on R. & D. railroad,
road to exchange for city
assume some encumbrance
; see this before it is gone;
ys we can sell 100x264 on
ne block off Peachtree, the
town like it, $2,100.
house, 2 wide halls, 55x200
car line, for $2000; $800 at
will take Florida property
sburg, Clearwater Harbor,
balance $1,200.
n street, 50x100, $200 cash,
8 per cent, $600.
Peachtree, 90x140, $6,500.
vood, $25 cash, $10 month,
Rhodes and Lowe streets,
nth, $50, $10 per month $400.
us for bargains.
J. B. ROBERTS,
No. 45 Marietta street.

AUCTIONEER.
venue and Terry
t Property.
re the courthouse door, on
mber 5th, at 11 o'clock, a
cottage on Georgia avenue,
et. It has a car line, gas
very convenience and offers
unity to any one seeking a
ll a frame store house on
ar Georgia avenue. Call at
lat and go out and examine
d attend the sale. Terms
G. W. ADAIR,
t mon tues 14 Wall st.

n Railway Ex-
rains land pas-
irectly at main
Buffalo Bill's
ains leave Mark-
se station every
es. Only seven
city to Exposi-
nds. Seats for
y.

ATLANTA'S DAY

This the Greatest of All Occasions at the Exposition.

THOUSANDS WILL ATTEND

All the Fair Features Have Been Elaborately Prepared.

FULL PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY

Innes and the Mexican Band Have Arranged Special Programmes.

GENEROUS DONATIONS TO THE POOR

Many of Atlanta's Citizens Have Bought Tickets for the Poor—The Stores All Closed Today.

Today's programme:

9 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Educational congress in auditorium.

11 a. m. to 12 m.—First Artillery Mexican Government band in south plaza stand.

11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Chimes.

1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Electric water fountain.

2 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Innes's band in grand plaza concert.

11 a. m. to 12:30 a. m.—Cooking school lecture in woman's annex.

11 a. m. to 12 m.—Grand parade congress of all nations about the grounds by Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

2 p. m.—Official souvenir medals stamped in government building.

2 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

2 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Concerts on Aragon roof garden.

3 p. m.—Life saving service in south basin.

3 p. m.—Pneumatic boat in lake.

2 p. m.—Congress of Woman's Board of Missions in woman's building.

3 p. m.—Christian church convention in woman's building.

4 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Innes's band.

5 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Mexican band in auditorium.

6:30 p. m.—Electric fountain and tower of light.

7:30 p. m.—Grand production of Chino-Japanese war. Athletic performances by search light. Pyrotechnical display. Fire photo of Mayor Porter King.

9 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Innes's band in auditorium.

All day the following attractions will be open:

The Mexican Village.
The Chutes.
Dahomey Village.
German Village.
Beauty Show.
Chinese Village.
The Trocadero.
The Palace of Illusions.
Indian Village.
Ostrich Farm.
Negro Village.
Ice Palace.
Phantoscope Show.
Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
The Merry-Go-Round.
Phoenix Wheel.
Deep Sea Divers.
Pabst Brewing Company.
The Gypsy Village.
The Haunted Swing.
The Little World.
The Scenic Railway.
Mystic Maze.
The Crystal Cave.
Streets of Cairo.
The Moorish Palace.
Japanese Village.
Free concert at Georgia barbecue.
Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties" in art building.
The Creole Kitchen.

"Rain or shine," said Acting President W. A. Hemphill last night, "Atlanta day will be the biggest day in the history of the exposition.

"It rained on Cleveland day in 1887 and the biggest crowd that ever attended an exposition in Atlanta went out. That crowd will not compare with the crowd that will go out tomorrow. Everybody is going. It will be quieter than Sunday in the city. I am happy at the prospect for a great day at the show.

"Rain will not interfere. The walks, paved with crushed stone, are as pleasant as sidewalks and the buildings are all comfortable. If it rains very hard, there is plenty of shelter for all, shelter that covers the finest displays in the country, which the people may study while it rains."

The indication at midnight last night, as given out at the weather bureau, was that today would be showery. This will not dampen the enthusiasm of the thousands of Atlantians who intend to go out to the show today. The exposition grounds will be stormed by thousands today.

From every lowly hut in the big city, from every handsome dwelling, from the darkest alley, from the most fashionable street, from the regions of West End, from the remotest corners of Peachtree creek, from the factory district of Marietta street, from the populous settlements of Inman Park, Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur, from every point in the vast city, will gather this morning an eager throng.

It is Atlanta day. The Atlanta spirit will dominate. The people will come to show their appreciation of the great enterprise. Those who have seen the exposition will come again to see and be with the mighty throng, to mingle with their friends. Many who have not seen it will be given an opportunity to do so under the most propitious circumstances. Not a citizen in Atlanta will fail to respond to the day and its cause. It is the great day of a great cause for a great city. It is Atlanta's day, for Atlanta's people and Atlanta's pride are at stake. It is a day of rejoicing, of jubilation, of triumph, and while there will be no sounding of drums or beating of cymbals in formal parade the people will gather in one mighty mass and rejoice over the success of an effort that has found glorious fulfillment.

It was thought best by the management to dispense with any formal proceedings, to dismiss the idea of a big military parade and speechmaking, but all of the features of the day have been elaborately prepared.

Buffalo Bill Will Parade.

The bands have arranged special programmes. The Mexican band will play a march which has been written by one of the most noted composers of that country and dedicated to Atlanta. The title of the piece is "Atlanta's Triumphal March." It was sent to Commissioner Gonzales, who has submitted it to the leader of the great band. Innes's organization will give a splendid programme. In the evening the spectacular production, "A Day at the World's Fair," will be given.

In the evening Pain's Fireworks Company will give one of its magnificent shows. This is the next to the last time the Chino-Japanese war will be put on. The electric fountain, the pillar of light, the chimes, the Midway and all other features of the exposition will be especially attractive.

Nothing will be left undone to make the attractions a success. There are many in Atlanta, employes of various concerns, and many poor people who have not seen the exposition at all. To these the day will be specially interesting. It is well for them to understand that they will see one of the world's greatest expositions. It has been pronounced so by experts.

Professor G. Brown Goode is the manager of the government national museum. He is the assistant secretary to the Smithsonian institution. Standing yesterday under the canopy of Mexico's exhibit, he said:

"I am loath to leave this great show. It is one of the most instructive I have ever seen. I have begun to get into the exposition. I like it more every day. It impresses me more than the world's fair in many ways. It is a wonderful exposition."

Dr. Goode is the government exposition expert. He has been sent by the United States to all of the great expositions of the world since 1863. He knows whereof he speaks. It is no vain saying. Others no less distinguished and capable to judge have pronounced the exposition one of the features of the nineteenth century. It is the grand climax to the century. It is the solving of a great problem.

But this is not what the Atlanta people will think about today, those who have not seen the exposition. They will not go into the esoterics of the show. They will gaze at the external splendor of the fair—its massive buildings, its picturesque arrangements, the artistic grouping of the handsome structures and the wealth of exhibits. They come to see the fair.

Just the best way to see the fair is a matter that has been much discussed. There have been various plans suggested. Of course to see the exposition and study it the visitor must remain weeks. Then there will be points which he has not covered. But to see the fair in one day, that is what the Atlanta people want to know—how to see the fair today—Atlanta day.

Those who wish to see it in the best way today will go first to the government building. Here they will take in the different departments in turn. At each one of these departments they will find a guard or a guide who tells with pleasure all he knows about the various objects. It is his duty. Pump him good. A comprehensive view of the government building as to the arrangement of objects can be had in an hour.

Next the people will step next door—but not before purchasing an official catalogue, for this is necessary to understand the works—to the art building. Here they will be instructed in the works of great artists. Then the manufactures building, in which all of the foreign or rather the European exhibits are made, will be taken in. In the gallery of this building will be seen the different educational exhibits.

By this time a rest will be necessary. There is no better place to spend this time than in the woman's building, where are comfortable chairs and settees. Here also is one of the most interesting exhibits at the fair. Those who have no knowledge of how a central telephone exchange is operated can see the exchange in the electrical building.

Next in line comes the transportation hall, where Savannah, Venezuela, Chile, and Mexico have put up interesting displays. A long model of the Nicaragua canal is also shown. At one of the exhibits is shown the method of gathering coffee and preparing it for market. A real coffee plant bearing fruit is also shown.

The commercial exhibits of this building have been pronounced of more than ordinary interest. The Georgia manufacturers' building will naturally appeal to all Atlantians.

Here are the exhibits of many Atlanta firms. Then the negro building, which, to an intelligent observer, is a feature of significance, will be crowded all day.

On the way to the machinery hall the people will drop in on California, where Colonel Wiggins will give them a handshake and a glass of Califonia wine. The machinery hall will be seen at its best tomorrow, as all of the working exhibits will be in order and the full powers of the machinery turned on.

In the mineral and forestry building some time will be spent studying the Georgia woods and the resources of the south. The agricultural building will come in in good time for lunch. In this building can be had a regular dinner free of charge by introducing yourself at the various food exhibits.

By this time all of the big exhibit buildings will be done. Then will come a trip to all of the state buildings in order to compare them and their resources. The Georgia building, Pennsylvania, New York, Alabama, Massachusetts, Illinois and the confederate hall will all be seen.

To those who have only one day the afternoon will be devoted to merrymaking, and the Midway will be taken in or Buffalo Bill's Wild West or the concerts of the Mexican and Innes bands.

At night will come the fireworks and the electric fountain.

In this way the people who go out today will see the fair. There will be a thousand things to see. Atlanta's citizens will see them. All of the lines to the exposition will charge only 5 cents. Children under eighteen years of age will be admitted for 25 cents. Following is an order passed yesterday by General Manager Smith:

"Notice is hereby given that no complimentary card will be honored at the pass gates October 31st, Atlanta day.

"By order of the executive committee.

"ALEX W. SMITH,
"General Manager."

Bought a Hundred Tickets.

The newsies of Atlanta will be treated today by Mr. A. K. Hawkes, the optician, who bought yesterday 100 tickets to the exposition. These will be distributed this morning among the newsboys, and they will be given an opportunity to see the show.

Mr. Hawkes is one of the most generous of Atlanta's citizens.

Mr. Inman's Address.

Mr. S. M. Inman, chairman of the finance committee, yesterday issued the following address to the people of the city:

"To the People of Atlanta—The Cotton States and International exposition will go into history as one of the most daring and successful enterprises ever accomplished by any American city. The praise of Atlanta is in the mouth of every one who sees what has been accomplished. The directors have given freely nearly two years of hard work in behalf of the city and the whole country. They have backed the undertaking by over $200,000 of their own money, and its growth and development leave us at this juncture still needing funds. If Atlanta will do her duty tomorrow we are on the safe side. I appeal to every citizen of Atlanta to come up to the full measure of duty in our behalf tomorrow. The directors have borne the brunt of this great undertaking and now appeal to the people, all of whom we feel have been and will be a great benefit, to rally to our assistance Thursday.

"S. M. INMAN,
"Chairman Finance Committee."

IRON MEN, TOO.

They Are To Be Banqueted Tonight and They Come.

Birmingham, Ala., October 30.—(Special.)—Members of the Merchants' Bar Iron Association, consisting of rolling mill men from western states, after holding a meeting in Louisville, arrived here today and are the guests of the local rolling mill men and iron manufacturers. There are thirty gentlemen in the party, representing mills in Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Youngstown and other places. A number of ladies accompany them. Tomorrow a special train will be furnished by the Louisville and Nashville road and the entire mineral district will be inspected. Tomorrow night a big banquet will be tendered the iron men, after which they will go to Atlanta and the exposition. They held a secret session in Louisville.

WAT HARDIN IS ILL.

Bowling Green, Ky., October 31.—General P. Watt Hardin, democratic nominee for governor, was taken dangerously ill yesterday at Morgantown. He arrived at Morgantown Tuesday night from Glasgow, where he spoke that evening. He had an appointment to speak at Morgantown Wednesday, but being very sick he left for this city at an early hour Wednesday morning by stage. He was taken violently ill while en route and was forced to stop at Richardsville. Physicians were at once sent for from this city and they report that the general is in a very serious condition. He arrived here last night and was at once taken to the home of Charles Lewis, a relative of Mr. Hardin. His ailment is the result of chills.

ANOTHER MYERS.

A Young Man Is Being Hunted in South Carolina.

Walhalla, S. C., October 30.—(Special.)—A young man answering the description of Will Myers was met three miles above this place this afternoon, about 5 o'clock. He was working his way into the mountains towards North Carolina. A posse was organized and followed in pursuit.

TO BUILD RAPID FIRING GUNS.

Secretary Herbert Decides To Have Them Built at the Navy Yard.

Washington, October 30.—Secretary Herbert has decided to build 100 rapid-fire naval landing guns, of the Fletcher pattern, at the Washington navy yard. This action was taken on the recommendation of Captain Sampson, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and against the protest of the Briggs Ordnance Company. The ordnance company in its protest claims to have distanced its competitors in the trial conducted for the purpose of selecting a gun, and also in prices, it being the lowest bidder. Under these circumstances, the company claimed the contract and appealed from the decision of Captain Sampson, holding that it was not the policy of the government to force contractors into competition with the government shops. The work on the guns will be commenced as soon as possible, and it is expected that the guns will be completed within one year. The guns when finished will be issued to different ships, and will furnish landing guns for all vessels so far authorized.

GOMEZ HAS RESIGNED.

The Insurgent Chief Will Leave Cuba To Procure Medical Treatment.

Havana, October 30.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe says it is reported there that General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the insurgents, has resigned his command and will leave the island for the purpose of having the wounds in his leg cured. It is said that he is now taking leave of his followers prior to departing, but his destination is not mentioned.

The rebels placed a bomb on the track of the Nuevitas railroad yesterday which exploded while a train loaded with troops was passing. One soldier was seriously wounded.

DO NOT FIGHT TODAY

Fitzsimmons Arrested and Held at Texarkana by the Governor's Orders.

A BUILDING IS NOW GOING UP

Brady Orders a Place Erected at Whittington Park, Hot Springs.

SPORTS THINK THEY WILL FIGHT

Governor Clarke Orders the Military Out, but Countermands the Order. The Outcome Is Uncertain.

St. Louis, October 30.—A special to The Chronicle from Hot Springs, Ark., says that W. A. Brady has given orders for the construction of a twenty-four-foot ring at Whittington park, to be completed at midnight. Corbett has been instructed to be prepared to enter the ring at any time tomorrow morning after daylight. The statement is made that Deputy Sheriff Gate has mustered 700 men as deputies to quell any violence or mob.

Word was sent to Spring Lake this afternoon for all hands to be ready to fight tomorrow morning, but President W. T. Babcock, of the Hot Springs Athletic Association, said that the fight will not come off until after November 1st, and that no fight can be arranged until after Julian and Fitzsimmons get here and articles of agreement are drawn up and signed. He says the fight will not be pulled off in private, and will take place sometime between November 1st and November 7th. He declares that when it comes off it will be at Whittington park. Asked if this statement could be positively relied on as official, he said:

"Yes," but qualified it by saying that the men wanted to get out of the local club's and committee's hands and fight independent of them.

The citizens' committee and officers of the Hot Springs Athletic Association are now in consultation at the Arlington hotel.

Reading the Warrant to Bob.

Texarkana, Tex., October 30.—Fitzsimmons passed through at 3:10 o'clock. Little Rock officers, backed up by the sheriff of this county, arrested him as soon as the train reached Arkansas territory. The Hot Springs sheriff claimed prior arrest, but was ignored by the first named officer, who disputed his right on the authority of the governor of the state to act in any official capacity. The train did not stop in Arkansas, but remained in Texas until ready to pull out. When last seen through the window the sheriff of this county was reading the warrant to Fitzsimmons. It is known that the sheriff of this county has men on the train with courage to back up all his orders, to the death if necessary. Rumor has it that a detachment of state troops on a special are waiting at Malvern, the junction to Hot Springs, to bag the Fitzsimmons party.

Fitzsimmons Arrested.

Texarkana, Ark., October 30.—Fitzsimmons was taken from the train at Fulton and brought back tonight, arriving here at 7 o'clock, by Sheriff Dillard, of this county, and Deputy Sheriff Howard, of Little Rock, who is acting as personal representative of the governor. He will be taken to Pine Bluff tonight over the Cotton Belt road and thence to Little Rock. The proposed fight at Hot Springs tomorrow cannot take place, as it is now impossible for Fitzsimmons to be there.

Troops Do Not Go.

Little Rock, Ark., October 30.—Governor Clarke this afternoon countermanded the order sending the militia to Hot Springs. This was because Attorney General Kinsworthy telephoned the governor to the effect that Corbett would be tried before a justice of the peace in Hot Springs this afternoon and after that has consented to come to Little Rock for trial before Chancellor Martin. Chancellor Martin today issued a warrant for the arrest of Sheriff Houpt in Arkadelphia, charging him with conspiracy.

Troops were out and ready to leave at 1:30 o'clock for Hot Springs, when the order to go was countermanded.

LOCAL SPORTS LEAVE.

Atlanta Men Off for Hot Springs To See the Fight.

The sporting element of Atlanta was full of life and energy last night.

It was searching for the latest information from the seat of war in Arkansas, where the fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett was booked to take place today.

Many telegrams were received in the city to say nothing about the many conflicting stories that came to the newspapers.

Some of the telegrams made the fight a certainty, while others suggested that it might take place, and yet others denied that there was the slightest possible chance for the two men meeting.

Among the many in the city who has anything like a correct or inside tip on the matter is Mr. S. C. Haller, who was with Corbett and Fitzsimmons at both Dallas and Hot Springs as the head of the bureau of information for the Florida Athletic Club. Mr. Haller came away from Hot Springs because Mr. Brady and Mr. Julian had given up all idea of pulling off the fight, but since he reached Atlanta he has been in close and almost constant communication with some of those on the inside at Hot Springs relative to the matter. Last night Mr. Haller received a telegram inducing him to believe that the fight might take place and that it might be pulled off this afternoon. When the telegram was received Mr. Haller was at the Trocadero and the information was given to the large crowd present.

That there is yet faith that the fight will take place a half-dozen Atlanta lovers of the ring left the city early yesterday morning for Hot Springs. They all went in response to a telegram from the Hot Springs people, who say that the fight will be pulled off.

Every one of the party has seen nearly all the good turns of recent years and when they left Atlanta yesterday morning they declared that they were going fully aware of the fact that it might be a ride for nothing.

Private telegrams from Vendig received in the city yesterday state that the fight will take place, but indicates doubt as to the time and place of the turn. Mr. Vendig indicates a later day than today, the day fixed in the articles of agreement for the battle, and says the public will be given ample notice of the place and date.

With Mr. Haller's mail yesterday was a letter inducing him to believe that there would be no turn until about November 11th, when the fight would be pulled off in Mexico.

Men and Arms for Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, October 30.—Advices from San Domingo say that further serious uprisings have occurred in the northern and eastern parts of that republic. Government troops have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbances.

The steamer Laurada, from New York October 21st, arrived here yesterday. She landed a quantity of arms and ammunition near Guantanamo, Cuba, and with the munitions twenty men under command of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. The men and arms were landed Sunday night. The party disembarked in great haste and some of their guns were left on board the ship, where they were found by the custom authorities upon her arrival here.

SENATOR HILL TO DEMOCRATS.

He Sees Prosperity as a Result of Tariff Reform.

Albany, N. Y., October 30.—Senator Hill returned to Albany today from his trip through the state of Ohio. Tonight he addressed an immense democratic mass meeting at Harmonus Bleecker hall. He was escorted from his law office amid a blaze of fireworks by the democratic phalanx and several local democratic organizations. The senator reiterated his views on the tariff question, commenting upon the good times which he said had resulted from the operation of democratic legislation. He touched upon the increased state taxes which he said was due to the extravagance and corruption of the last republican legislature and dwelt at some length upon the excise question, charging the republicans with inconsistency in their various positions on this question throughout the state.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller again came in for considerable criticism at the hands of Senator Hill for his recent utterances in regard to the excise question.

In conclusion the senator said: "Our republican friends say I am deeply interested in the election of a democratic legislature that I may be returned to the United States senate. No one has been authorized to say that I seek a re-election. The legislature to be chosen this fall does not elect my successor. So far as I am concerned the field is open to every loyal democrat that wants to aspire for the place. Give us the legislature now. The question of electing a United States senator can be disposed of two years hence. Every democrat desires the success of our state ticket and hopes to see a democratic legislature elected. Cleveland and Hill and all true democrats want democratic success above all things. I have in my hand the following telegram, received in this city today which illustrates the interest which all democrats have in our success this fall:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.—To Charles Tracey, Albany, N. Y.: I have your letter and beg you to convey to my Albany friends and former neighbors at the democratic ratification meeting this evening my cordial congratulations on the wise and patriotic declaration of their state platform, concerning the leading questions before the American people and the assurance of my earnest wish for the success of our excellent state ticket. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The reading of the above created enthusiasm and the speaker was roundly applauded as he concluded his remarks.

EXPELLED FOR HAZING.

Students Take the College Cannon and Have Some Fun.

Bellefont, Pa., October 30.—Two students have been expelled from the State college and fourteen indefinitely suspended for hazing. And, in addition, most of them or maybe all of them may yet get into the criminal courts before the affair is entirely at an end. As is usual at the opening of each college year, the higher men undertake to initiate the freshmen (and there were a great many of them this year) in the usual the way by giving each one a good hazing.

For several weeks all went along without a jar. The old students were having their fun at the expense of the new men, and though the college faculties were not able to suppress it they were not able to find out who the participants were. Two brothers had taken room and board in the vilalge. Try as they might the students were not able to catch them. One night recently when a large crowd of the higher class men got together and surrounded the house of the brothers and demanded them to surrender. The demand was refused, whereupon the crowd opened fire with one of the colege cannons they had surreptitiously taken with them and which had been loaded with stones, old tomato cans and most al kinds of dirt, right at the house. Windows were broken, furniture inside of the house was badly demolished and the outside of the house was so defaced and besmirched that it was almost impossible to tell its original color. Two shots were fired, by which time al the inmates of the house were pretty badly frightened, except Mr. Shivery, the owner, and one of the students. Each of them seized a double-barreled shotgun and sallied forth into the crowd, demanding their immediate withdrawal under threats of being fired into if they refused. Acting with discretion the crowd began to withdraw, attempting to take with them the cannon, but the owner of the property ordered them to leave that and they had no other recourse. The cannon Mr. Shivery held as a ransom until his loss and damage may be made good.

The names of most of the students taking part in this night's work were known and reports to the faculty were made. They were at once taken in hand by the college authorities and two of the number, the ringleaders, expelled and under such a cloud that they will be unable to enter any of the colleges in the United States, and fourteen others were suspended indefinitely. When they were done it was thought that it might be the end of it, but it seems that it is not to be. Mr. Shivery, not yet being reinbursed for the damage to his property, came to Bellefont and consulted an attorney, with the result that he was informed that he had a very strong case against the young men in the criminal court. He decided, however, to give them one chance to settle, and the participants have been notified that if they will pay all costs accumulated so far, repair the damage to the house and in the aggregate pay a fine of $1,000, the matter will be allowed to drop; if they fail to do it they will likely be arrested and tried at the coming term of the November court in this place.

The affair is greatly deplored by the friends of the colege hereabouts, but there is this one redeeming feature in it, and that is the prompt and summary manner in which the college authorities dealt with the guilty parties, thus positively emphasizing to al students that in the future hazing as a means of iniatiating the new men at State college was to be strictly a thin of the past and would not be tolerated under any conditions.

DIDN'T BELIEVE IN MARRIAGE.

Miss Lanchester Separated from Sullivan, Her Socialistic Lover.

London, October 30.—London is just now interested in the case of Edith Lanchester, twenty-four years of age and born of wealthy parents. The young woman left home some years ago and became a society actress. She took up her residence in the working class district of Battersea and was so strong and eloquent an advocate of socialism at the meetings which were frequently held in the district in which she lived that she was put forward as a socialist candidate for membership in the London school board. Recently Miss Lanchester wished to live with a workingman, a well known socialist named Sullivan. Neither believed in marriage and it was their intention to dispense with any formality in their relations. The parents of the young woman took steps to prevent their daughter from living with Sullivan and with that object consulted a specialist in mental disorder and as a result of the consultation had her confined in a lunatic asylum. Sullivan endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of Miss Lanchester, but her parents refused to tell him. Thereupon he made representations to the commissioner of lunacy who have now ordered the young woman to be set at liberty.

HOLMES HAS NERVE

Mrs. Pietzel Confronts Him but He Does Not Flinch.

SHE TELLS OF HIS KNAVERY

After Murdering Her Husband He Took Her Children Away.

SHE NEVER SAW THEM ALIVE AFTER THAT

All the Spectators in Court Lose Sympathy for Him Listening to the Widow's Story.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 30.—Branded though he is as a swindler and murderer, the picture drawn today of Holmes's cold-hearted villainy by Mrs. Pietzel, the widow of the man for whose murder he is being tried, presents him in even a more revolting character than, has yet stood revealed.

Whatever sympathy might have been excited by Holmes's friendless and forlorn condition, was effectually killed in the breast of all the hearers in the courtroom by Mrs. Pietzel's story. She was placed upon the witness stand today and for three hours and an hour more tonight she was subjected to an ordeal that no woman in her condition was ever called upon to face. Her story furnished the first really sensational feature that has been brought out. The whole scene was intensely dramatic.

Mrs. Pietzel and Holmes have never been brought face to face until today since the dreadful revelations of her children's murders have come out. When a woman, bent and feeble, was assisted into the witness box there was a craning of necks in the courtroom, for it was surmised that this was Mrs. Pietzel. Whether Holmes had schooled himself to face her or whether the man really lacked sensibility, it was impossible to say, but as the woman stood erect before him he exhibited no emotion of any kind, but, on the contrary, gazed fixedly at her for fully a minute. As the woman came into the full light of the courtroom she plainly showed that she had borne a burden of sorrows—troubles that have proven too heavy for her.

Her skin was sallow and her face was heavy and lifeless. Above her sunken cheeks her lack-luster eyes stared steadily in front of her with a meaningless gaze. She more resembled a woman under the influence of some strong drug that had dulled her senses rather than one that is in full possession of her faculties. She sank into a chair and crouched there like an animal that stands in fear of the lash. She was so weak that throughout the giving of her testimony the court officers stood by her side and repeated aloud her whispered replies to the questions asked her. Only once throughout the day and evening did she look in Holmes's direction. At the beginning of her testimony she was asked if she knew the prisoner. She cast one hurried glance in his direction and then quickly averting her eyes replied that she did.

A Conscienceless Knave.

It was a damning story of duplicity and knavery that she related to the court. She was led somewhat hurriedly over the events prior to Pietzel's death. Then she told of Holmes coming to her and telling her that her husband still lived but was hiding for his connection for the swindle of the insurance company; how he persuaded her to send her daughter, Alice, to identify the supposed body of her father and returning to her home in St. Louis extorted from her by sharp practices all but $500 of the $9,700 she received in payment of her husband's insurance policy; of the persuasions he used to secure possession of two of her other children, whom he took away with him. It was from this period that Holmes's cruel practices began. Yearning for a sight of her husband and children, Holmes led her from city to city with the illusive hope before her that she would soon meet her loved ones. So thoroughly was she under his influence that she gave him her letters to post to her husband and children, and while her heart was breaking for word from her little ones he was carrying around in his pocket letters from them to her.

After the death of the children Holmes carried his deception so far as to bring to her a letter written in cipher and purporting to be from one of her little girls. He also worked this straeagem in a letter alleging to be from her husband. Never once did he give her a hint that she would probably never see her husband again and he constantly told her that her children were well and happy.

The Widow Breaks Down.

Throughout this long recital Mrs. Pietzel had borne up with fortitude, but when Mr. Graham asked her if she ever saw the children after she gave them into Holmes's charge, she gave way and sobbed quietly but bitterly before she could answer. Not a whisper was heard in the courtroom as the woman raised her head and in a broken voice, replied: "I never saw my two little girls again until I saw them lying in the morgue at Toronto, and I never saw Howard again, but was only shown some things that belonged to him in Indianapolis."

Mrs. Pietzel's testimony was most damaging to Holmes and the cross-examination by the counsel for the defense in no way served to help him. With the advent of his counsel into the case today the current which was bearing Holmes swiftly away when he was alone was slightly stemmed. Although his two attorneys have as yet decided upon no definite line of defense, they were better able to take advantage of the technicalities that arose. Holmes himself was a great assistance to them and suggested most of the questions that were asked the witnesses.

The commonwealth today had its witnesses upon the stand to prove the conspiracy to swindle the insurance company and the motive for the killing of Pietzel.

When court adjourned tonight the prosecution had not offered all the testimony of this character and will have several witnesses to swear to these circumstances in the morning.

The prosecution claims to have convincing evidence to convict Holmes, and the district attorney and his assistants are satisfied that they will easily prove their case.

Bank Failure in Texas.

Washington, October 30.—The First National bank, of LaGrange, Tex., capital $50,000, failed today. The assets are stated at $134,000 and the liabilities at $70,000. Comptroller Echels has directed Bank Examiner Gannon to take charge of the failed bank.

HENRY M'LEAN SURRENDERS.

Tells Why He Killed His Uncle in Charlton County Last Summer.

Waycross, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—Henry McLean, the seventeen-year-old boy who killed his uncle, Henry McLean, last month in Charlton, has surrendered to the sheriff and is now in jail here. Young McLean said today:

"I had no fears in surrendering. I killed my uncle in self-defense, as will be proved by his daughters at the trial. We were friends and had never quarreled. Uncle Henry threatened the life of his wife, son and daughters and drew a Winchester on them the afternoon before the killing. His son and I were going to a neighbor's that night. As we came to the fork of two roads we met uncle's three daughters in a cart. The girls said they had fled from fear of their father. Their mother was ahead of them. I always carried a gun at night. We all went together. The girls were frightened. After going three miles Uncle Henry overtook us and ordered us to halt. He cursed his daughters and threatened to kill them. He covered me with his rifle and threatened to kill me. I started to run, but knew that meant my death, so I raised my gun and fired. He fell off his horse and died. I expect to be acquitted."

HOTEL BURNED.

The Loss Is Estimated at One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Springfield, O., October 30.—The Lagonda hotel was destroyed by fire last night. The hotel fronts on High and Limestone streets. The blaze originated in the kitchen of the hotel about 12 o'clock and burned about four hours. The building was a five-story brick structure, and the finest hostelry in the city. It was owned by John W. Bookwalter, of New York city, once a citizen of Springfield, and a candidate for governor against ex-Governor Foster when the latter first ran for the office. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $100,000, partially insured. It was the headquarters of the late late democratic state convention. On the street fronts were storerooms, which contained some of the principal stores of the city. The Western Union and Postal telegraph offices were located there, and were totally burned out, thus cutting off telegraphic communication. The loss to both companies will run up into the thousands, but the exact amount cannot be told at this writing. Occupants of the stores in the block lose about $60,000, partially insured.

EXPLOSION OF OIL.

Mrs. Whittle Was Burned to Death Before Help Reached Her.

Petersburg, Va.—A horrible accident occurred shortly before noon today at the residence of Mr. Fortescue Whittle, on the corn of Marshall and Adams streets, as the result of an explosion of gasolene oil. Mrs. Whittle was engaged in cleaning a table with oil when the fluid, from some cause, became ignited and set her clothing on fire. Before help could be extended to her she was burned to death. Her young baby was also seriously burned about the head. Miss Lucy Stone, who was visiting Mrs. Whittle, was terribly burned about the face and hands. Anna Clairborne, colored, employed by Mrs. Whittle as a nurse, had her face and hands burned in a most painful manner.

FATALLY BURNED.

A Lamp Explodes and Sets a Bed and Occupant on Fire.

Augusta, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—Anna Richardson died at the negro hospital this morning after a night of horrible agony. She lived on Reynolds street, above Fifth. She went to sleep and left a small lamp burning on a table by the bed. It exploded and the woman and bed were covered with the burning oil. People near by heard her screams and rushed into the rooms, but the flames spread so that they could do nothing. The woman was slowly roasting to death. The firemen extinguished the blaze with the chemical engine.

AN ACTOR KILLED.

Sol de Lisser Accidentally Shot and Dies of the Wound.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 30.—The right leg of Sol de Lisser, the gunner in the Captain Paul Company, was shot off last night on the stage of the Bijou theater. Two pistols used in the third act of the show were accidentally discharged and his leg was so badly shattered that it had to be amputated. He died while the operation was being performed. De Lisser was a cousin of Horace de Lisser, author of the play, and made his home in New York. The theater was crowded when the accident occurred.

Killed by a Train.

Augusta, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—An old negro named Jacob Carswell was struck by a Central train in attempting to cross the trestle at Briar creek this morning.

BURR PLEAD GUILTY.

He Was Formerly Cashier of a St. Louis Bank.

St. Louis, Mo., October 30.—In the United States court yesterday William E. Burr, Jr., ex-cashier of the St. Louis National bank, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of embezzling $33,000 of the bank's funds. It is believed that the district attorney will grant a stay and that an effort will be made to induce President Cleveland to pardon Mr. Burr.

Eugene Field, an official of the Lackawanna line, indicted four years ago on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law in granting a rebate on the joint tariff for freight from St. Louis to New York, also pleaded guilty.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Employes Cannot Be Compelled To Sustain a "Company Doctor."

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30.—By a chancery decision handed down today Cross & Tenny, the government contractors at Chickamauga park, must refund to their employes, 400 in number, the amount of doctors' fees and rent money, deducted from their wages, a sum approximating $6,000. This construction of the law makes it unlawful for an employer to require employes to sustain a physician known as the company's doctor," or live in tenements owned by an employer and virtually kills the system of "docking," which is an octopus to the Tennessee workingmen even greater than the garnishee system in vogue in some southern states. Every mining camp in the south claims and exercises the right to dock its employes.

To Prosecute Smugglers.

St. Johns, N. F., October 30.—The government has decided to push through the smuggling cases. Inspector O'Reilly, with a posse of ten fully armed police, started yesterday to arrest the Burrin smugglers. It is feared that resistance will be offered. The prosecution of the city smugglers began today.

An Alleged Club Raided.

New York, October 30.—Sixty members of the Progress Club at No. 80 University Place were arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The alleged club was raided as a poolroom. P. J. Downey is the alleged proprietor of the place.

DEBATED SUFFRAGE

Stanyarne Wilson and Ben Tillman Oppose Each Other on the Floor.

DIFFER AS TO RESTRICTION

The Congressman Would Make the Understanding Clause Perpetual.

LIMIT IT TO TWO YEARS SAYS BEN

He Believes That Is Long Enough—In the Meantime Educate the White Citizens To Read.

Columbia, S. C., October 30.—In the constitutional convention today there has been a battle royal all day on the all-important suffrage problem. The question under discussion has been the Patton substitute, which would make all confederate and union soldiers and their descendants qualified. There has been no end of talk about fraud. The article reported by the committee with its "understanding" clause has been attacked with great force on all sides and denounced as a mere subterfuge. Strong speeches have been made by Messrs. McGowan, Bryan, Farrow, Governor Sheppard and others. Senator Tillman has not yet made his general suffrage speech. He is awaiting his opportunity. Senator Irby is likewise charged with much ammunition. The hall has been filled all day with spectators waiting to hear these two cross swords. Tillman expects to speak at the night session, but may not until tomorrow.

When the hour for recess arrived Mr. Bryan, of Charleston, was attacking the constitutionality of the Patton scheme and sustained that of the commitee. An effort was made to force a vote on the subject, but it failed.

At the night session there was quite a lively time. Mr. Patton's scheme was killed by a vote of 117 to 20. The committee then made several amendments to its article as reported and left the important clauses reading thus:

"(c) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in this constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer shall be entitled to register and become electors. A sure record of all persons registered before January 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of the court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors, unless disqualified by other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of the court or secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizens to any future registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

"(d) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered, provided that he can both read and write any section of this constitution or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this state assessed at $300 or more."

Congressman Wilson offered a subtitute for division (c), which was to make the "general understanding" provision perpetual, and the only qualification. He spoke to this at length.

He wanted to make the report of the committee doubly secure against the fourteenth amendment. There were things in the report which should not be there. Had it not been for these two amendments—the fourteenth and fifteenth—there would be no need for this convention. They might ransack all the ages of vandalism and nowhere could they find a parallel to the crime committeed by the union when the war was ended. The negroes had only just emerged at that time from a state of savagery. It is a crime to put them in charge of the southland. From 1881 to the present time there had been no fraud whatever. He wished to deny that South Carolina had ever been controlled by fraud. But they were now at a road-crossing. The committee came and presented a reasonable plan, a good plan. It was whether it was to be adopted or not. I am depriving them of nothing. We are not responsible for the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment. We are here to frame a constitution that is the best for the great mass of the people; the great mass of them were unfit for the educational qualification. He was going to do his duty, guided by his conscience. They did not have to be controlled by what the north might say. The idea of this clause was all right, but it goes too far. Three years from now what will be the condition of the negro race? They are being educated rapidly. Why restrict the qualification to education, when the broader distinction is possible to be made? Refinement and civilization could soon change the matter. He wanted to keep the distinction there not only up to 1898, but on for every year.

Ben Tillman Speaks Up.

Senator Tillman then rose and the crowded hall was instantly so quiet that one could hear a pin drop. Tillman made a remarkable speech. He said:

"It has been my purpose from the beginning of this day to have something to say on this article as a whole, but that time has not yet arrived. I am sick, and nothing but power has kept me on this floor since yesterday morning. I shall confine myself to a very brief answer to the gentleman from Spartanburg. More of a statement than argument. The trouble here, sir, seems to be in the mind of some men that poor white men must be protected at any cost (with scornful emphasis). If there is one man on this floor who has tried to do more to elevate the poor white men of this state, to help them, to give them a chance to educate themselves and their sons, that they might have equal protection of the law in the government than myself, I do not know him. It is a cheap and demagogic argument which some people take delight in. I have been myself charged with demagogism becauseI have championed the rights of this class of citizens. The gentleman from Spartanburg presents to us a communication which simply perpetuates the existing evil. We are held up to the scorn of this nation by reason of our present registration and eight-box laws, and when this convention was called for the purpose of relieving us of the necessity of continuing that system I had hoped that we would not be brought face to face with the champion of that system to be perpetuated, and, if possible, made worse.

"Mr. President, this convention dare not adopt the amendment presented by the gentleman from Spartanburg. The committee considered the Mississippi plan, which is based upon this idea, and we universally agreed that to make it permanent was to jeopardize the entire fabric, which we are constructing here, and at the same time to continue the evils which now exist. Some one has said: 'Why do you not bring it in temporarily?' Simply because we desire to have a scheme that will take care of the poor white man and of such negroes as were qualified by reason of good citizenship and high character and intelligence, who might be able to understand the clause of the constitution when read to them and not draw the color line.

"The legal arguments presented at the conference were, I thought, dispcsed of in the mind of every man on this floor. You cannot make this understanding clause permanent. The idea was presented and withdrawn in that conference, and it is brought back here today for what? I don't want to impugn anybody's motives, but the gentleman from Spartanburg cannot come here and legislate for Spartanburg county alone. He has a two-thirds white majority in Spartanburg, whereas the general thing in the state is a two-thirds negro majority. If we are to let men into the rights of registration and the ballot on a question of understanding merely as I have heard today ad nauseam about entrusting the rights of the citizen to the discretion of any man, that provision is nauseous and I only swallow enough of it to preserve the rights of the poor man. After that has been accomplished I am willing to give it up. That we may lift ourselves out of the bog and mire that we have been wallowing in for the last twenty years. I thing no one can say that you will stoop to any fraud to accomplish this or that you intend any fraud in the operation of this clause.

"For the good of the body politic and the preservation of rights of the poor white man—and I say that anybody who comes here and claims that he is the better friend of the poor white man than this committee is claiming more than he can prove.

"Let me point out the miserable situation that will exist if you make this provision lasting and permanent. The one idea that predominates in the mind of every patriot in this body is that the Anglo-Saxon civilization which we have inherited shall be preserved and that the white man shall govern in this state. We have had a taste of what negro domination or the domination of the white man through the negro can accomplish and I say that danger is ever present until we have gotten such restrictions on the suffrage as will largely reduce the number of these people that can vote and thereby put it so that if we divide, and divide we must, we will still have a white government and a decent government in this state, even if the negro should hold the balance of power.

"Let us suppose that you leave it to the discretion of the registration officer to say who can understand—mind, in perpetuity we limit to two years. Let us conceive that this convention, carried away b ythe pleas for the poor white men and boys who cannot read and write and never expect to try to learn, and in the future when these white men have divided and we have two white parties and one negro party and the registration law gives the power to reach out and increase the suffrage through the understanding claus, is it not clear enough that the temptation to make more and more of the negroes understanding will not be resisted? When the party in power make enough of them understand to perpetuate its grip upon the offices and deprave the white majority, then we would feel the consequences of it. It is too plain, too easy; therefore, it is preposterous, to adopt it. We want to have done with it. The committee proposes to have done with it in two years. And we then propose to put in force such laws in regard to our schools as will give every poor white boy an opportunity to qualify himself to become a white voter. Let the gentleman vote thus when the time comes, and not come here and give them lip service, but actual service in increasing and improving the free schools in such manner as will do away with white illiteracy in South Carolina. He will be blessed by the poor white men of South Carolina, but when he comes here and talks what I fear I must call a halt."

He continued in the same earnest manner. The Wilson measure was then voted down by a vote of 129 to 16. Several other measures were voted down in like manner.

Other amendments are pending. At a late hour the convention adjourned amid much confusion, a batch of propositions being rushed in to be printed.

Tillman and Irby both speak tomorrow on the question proper.

GENERAL LONGSTREET DENIES

The Statement Attributed to Him in the Coleman Interview.

Richmond, Va., October 30.—The following correspondence relating to the interview between Mrs. Virginia Stuart Mosby Coleman and General Longstreet, which the former published in The New York World and other papers, has been made public here:

"Philadelphia, Pa., October 19, 1895.—To Mr. J. Taylor Stratton, Richmond, Va. Dear Sir: We inclose copy of letter just received from General Longstreet which we think should satisfy the newspaper critics. We have no doubt that your newspapers will be glad to insert the letter or extracts from it. J. E. LIPPINCOTT CO."

"Gainesville, Ga., October 26, 1895.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Dear Sir: Yours of the 23d instant with inclosures received and carefully noted. Regarding a recent newspaper interview I would state that what the reporter says about General Lee is untrue. I have denied some of his alleged sayings about myself, significantly current only since his death, and have produced evidence in support of the denials. It is generally conceded that there were some mistakes in the campaigns of the confederate armies—General Lee has said so, too, and I have quoted him and his letters upon that point. He was true to the last to the right of secession. I left it with the prayer that it might rest in peace in its big grave at Appomattox. I appeal to the public to read before they condemn.

"When asked why pursuit was not made after the First Bull Run, I said 'it was not clearly understood; that a report in the army at that time was that Johnston and Beauregard were in favor, but the president objected.' This was only mentioned as a camp rumor.

"Referring to newspaper reports of speeches and interviews, I will say that they will rarely bear scrutinizing. For instance, late letter refers to a speech reported as made by me recently in Chicago about her majesty's people and government. I have not been in Chicago since the 30th of May and when there made no criticism of that government nor even mention of it, nor was it at any time in my thoughts. I did say at Chattanooga that we should care for the Monroe doctrine and that is all that has been said in reference to the subject that can be construed into a feeling averse to our kinfolks of the other continent. On the contrary my admiration for the government and people is unlimited.

"My narrative is a plain statement of facts as recorded in the reports of events as they passed, and in that differs with accounts made since through newspapers and may be offensive to those who prefer recent to post bellum fame. If truth is offensive then I have offended.

"To claim that the southern people went apart from the union to embark in a hopeless cause will be to put them in a false light in order to conceal individual indiscretions, for events have illustrated reasonable hope of success and justify their noble appeal to the power of the sword. Their fortitude, patience and courage have exalted their character in the eyes of the world. The light of truth should adorn the record of their heroic struggle and will when time has smoothed the asperities that are left by rough usages in war and in politics.

"There seems to be an undercurrent at work to prejudice my book before it is published, but I have faith that the time has arrived when people are not averse to reading facts, supported as they are by records of the events as they transpired. I remain respectfully and truly yours,

"JAMES LONGSTREET."

Cuticura SOAP

Purifies and Beautifies the Skin by restoring to healthy activity the CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other Skin and Complexion Soaps. Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ROASTED TO DEATH

Texans Burn a Fiend in the Public Square.

WOMEN WITNESS THE TORTURE

All the Town Turned Out as Though It Were a Holiday—His Crime Was Horrible.

Tyler, Tex., October 30.—For the second time in the history of the Lone Star State a negro paid the penalty of his brutal passion towards a white woman by being burned at the stake.

Henry Hilliard, the negro who outraged, killed and horribly mutilated Mrs. Leonard Bell, nineteen years old, the wife of a prosperous farmer, was taken from officers by a mob of 300 armed men and a vote taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously decided to burn him and that he should suffer the penalty on the public square of Tyler. The procession, estimated at nearly 4,000 persons, took up its march for the main plaza in the center of the city, which was reached about 4 o'clock. Immense crowds of ladies and children congregated and awnings, carriages, trees and adjacent buildings were converted into grand stands.

At 4:30 o'clock the scaffold was erected in the center of the square and wagons laden with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible. He was told to pray. He mumbled some inarticulate words at first, but towards the close his voice became stronger and his appeals to God for mercy could be plainly heard several yards away. After he had finished his prayer four men stepped forward and lashed him to the iron rail that extended through the platform. Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, was in front of the scaffold and watched the proceedings with eager anticipation. When the negro had been securely bound by iron bands Bell applied a match to the funeral pyre which had been built and the flames shot upward, enveloping the victim in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, but his appeals were met by torture and he was not permitted even to burn at once. The fire was frequently quenched and after a lapse of a few moments started again. From the time the match was applied until death ended his suffering was exactly fifty minutes. Each time the flames were extinguished it was evident the victim thought his torture was at an end and he begged to be released, but in answer to his appeals a man would run forward and again apply the torch. Whenever this was done those near the funeral pyre would cheer. Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution and representative negroes expressd their indorsement of the punishment. The officers were powerless and the sheriff wired the governor, but his message was too late. All business houses closed, all factories suspended work and the big Cotton Belt shops were deserted.

JUSTICE WAS SWIFT.

Hawkins Sentenced for a Crime Committed Last Monday.

Alexandria, Va., October 30.—On Monday afternoon last a negro named Albert Hawkins attempted a criminal assault upon a little girl named Sadie Schorer as she was returning home from school near Falls Church, a village a few miles from this city. Amid great excitement Hawkins was pursued by a posse of citizens, captured and turned over to a county constable for conveyance to prison in this city. It was thought for a time that a lynching would be resorted to, but the prisoner was safely locked up.

This morning the case was before the grand jury and an indictment was found and Hawkins was put upon trial for his life—which is the penalty for conviction under the Virginia laws. The prosecution rested after positive identification of the negro by the child. There was practically no defense. The jury was out for an hour and before 3 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty. Hawkins was sentenced to be hanged on December 6th. He is a boy of seventeen or eighteen years.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

RESIDENCES OF FRED RAOUL AND G. F. DAVIS BURNED.

About Fifteen Hundred Dollars Worth of Damage Done on South Pryor Street Last Night.

Fire destroyed two houses on South Pryor street at 11 o'clock last night. The occupants of one were carried out of the house by the firemen.

The houses were those of Fred Raoul and G. F. Davis, at 670 and 674 South Pryor street. The fire started in the house of the former. When the firemen arrived the members of Mr. Raoul's family had not got out of the house and were rescued by the firemen.

Mr. Raoul's house was burned to the ground with everything in it. The house of Mr. Davis was partly burned. Considerable damage resulted.

The fire was well under headway before the fire alarm was sent in and the firemen had difficulty in preventing the blaze from spreading. The fire was confined to the two houses mentioned.

The loss on both houses and contents will amount to about $1,500.

THEY HAVE THE MONEY.

Savannah Liquor Dealers Make Up a Fund To Fight Legislation.

Savannah, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—The wholesale liquor dealers of this city have raised a fund for the purpose of fighting the dispensary bill, now before the Georgia legislature. They will have representatives in Atlanta and will work conjointly with the interests of other cities of the state to stop the progress of that legislation. The passage of the bill would require the raising of $100,000 more from real estate every year in this city alone for city expenses.

DENIES THE REPORTS.

Mr. Miller Says the Young Lady Entertained Him Pleasantly.

Walthourville, Ga., October 30.—(Special.) The articles which appeared in several papers recently regarding the jilting of F. Carroll Mills by a young lady of Lexington, Ky., are pronounced by him to be false. He says he was cordially entertained at her home without the "worrying" stated and left there confident and perfectly satisfied.

CAR WORKS FOR SAVANNAH.

A Local Syndicate Buys a Pennsylvania Plant To Move It South.

Savannah, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—The car building and repairing machinery of the Huntington car and wheel works, of Huntington, Pa., which has just been purchased by J. J. McDonough, Captain John Flannery and several other capitalists of this city will be moved to Savannah and it is understood that some verbal arrangement is made by which the new company is to have the work of rebuilding and repairing cars for the several railroads which center here.

FOR WHEELMEN'S DAY

An Organization of the Local Wheelmen Effected Tuesday Night.

MR. H. G. SAUNDERS PRESIDENT

Committees Appointed To Look After the Various Features of Wheelman's Day at the Expo.

The Atlanta Bicycle Club is organized.

A meeting of the wheelmen of Atlanta was held Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce in the council room, and organization was effected by electing officers, adopting bylaws, etc.

The character of the meeting was the most enthusiastic and business like. It was called to order by Mr. Burton Smith, who was made chairman, Mr. Joe Johnson was made secretary and the meeting proceeded to business by sending out a committee on nominations which soon reported that the following officers had been agreed upon:

President, H. G. Saunders; first vice president, Burton Smith; second vice president, R. A. Hemphill; third vice president, John C. Reed; treasurer, F. G. Byrd; secretary, Harvey Anderson; captain, W. H. Nutting.

These officers were elected unanimously, and the next business was to appoint committees.

Mr. George Fitzsimmons moved that the chairman appoint an executive committee, a reception committee, a parade committee, a prize committee and a press committee. This suggestion met with the approval of the meeting and the chairman named the following committees:

Executive Committee—Burton Smith, F G. Byrd, Darwin G. Jones, Vollie Bullock, E. A. Felder, F. A. Leland, Julian Harris, H. L. Mayer, George Fitzsimmons and C. H. Godfrey.

Reception Committee—Grant Wilkins, Preston W. Arkwright, J. H. Nutting, R. A. Harris, T. W. Baxter, George S. Lewis and Lee Gash.

Parade Committee—W. H. Nutting, Edward Rolle, Chauncey Foote, H. J. Piggott and George Fitzsimmons.

Prize Committee—Linton Hopkins, Harvey Anderson, John R. Collins, Victor Smith, B. F. Wylie, Jr., J. C. Crankshaw and George Bunting.

Press Committee—Walter Howard, Julian Harris, J. K. Ohl, W. W. Richardson, Robert Adamson, Ed M. Durant and Morton Smith.

Committee on Permanent Headquarters—H. G. Saunders, Hubert Culberson, Burton Smith, Frank Meador, Edward S. McCandless, Forrest Adair, J. K. Ottley, H. H. Cabaniss, Joseph H. Johnson, Charles Hopkins, J. H. Nunnally and Julian Harris.

All of these committees except the last one will go to work at once to make plans and arrangements for Wheelman's day, November 30th, at the exposition. The executive committee will make application at once to the League of Amateur Wheelmen racing board for a race meet sanction in Atlanta on Wheelmen's day.

The reception committee will meet all incoming delegations of visiting wheelmen and racing men and provide rates and accommodations for them at the different hotels and boarding houses.

The work of the parade committee is to make arrangements for a wheelmen's parade from the city to the exposition grounds. There will be a grand illuminated parade, the first Atlanta has ever had. This will be one of the most beautiful and interesting features of the day. It is expected that nearly a thousand riders will be in line.

The prize committee will provide an attractive list of prizes for the racing events. A large sum of money will be raised by contribution with which there will be bought a beautiful and tempting array of prizes.

Mr. Harry C. Palmer, representing the Western Wheel works, of which Mr. R. L. Coleman is president, was at the meeting last night and made a short speech. He said that his company would be glad to head the prize list contribution with $200. Other wheel works will contribute liberally to this fund and it is expected to have a long list of prizes for the different events.

Concerning Mr. R. L. Coleman's great liberality Mr. Joe Johnson offered the following resolution last night which was adopted with enthusiasm:

"Whereas, Through the courtesy of Mr. R. L. Coleman, president of the Western Wheel Works, delegations of wheelmen to the number of four or five hundred, from various points in the south, will shortly assemble in Atlanta as guests at a banquet to be tendered southern wheelmen by Mr. Coleman; and,

"Whereas, It has been stated on good authority that many of the most prominent racing men of the country are desirous of visiting Atlanta about that time, provided arrangements can be made for a series of racing events, at which suitable prizes and trophies will be offered; and,

"Whereas, The officers of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company have officially set aside the 30th day of November next to be known as Wheelmen's day, and to construct a racing track upon the exposition grounds; and,

"Whereas, We believe that such a demonstration as would be followed by so representative a gathering of wheelmen, attended by interesting racing events, parades, and the banquet referred to, would add greatly to the fame and reputation for enterprise possessed by our city. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the citizens and wheelmen of Atlanta extend to Mr. Coleman and to all visiting wheelmen a hearty welcome to our city, and that, in order to facilitate the work of preparation, systematically arrange for the success of the proposed race meet and entertain visiting wheelmen in a manner befitting the Gate City of the South."

The By-Laws.

Messrs. J. C. Reid, F. G. Byrd and T. W. Baxter, whom the chairman appointed to get up a constitution and by-laws for the organization, submitted their paper to the meeting, and it was adopted. The constitution says of the object of the organization:

"The object of this organization shall be to encourage a fraternal spirit among the wheelmen of Atlanta; the provision of a permanent and amply equipped clubhouse for all the members; the encouragement of the pastime of cycling; the support of all reputable undertakings calculated to increase the public interest in wheeling."

The constitution provides that the annual meeting of the organization be held on the first Tuesday in October of each year; that the regular monthly meeting be held on the last Tuesday of each month; that any wheelman in good standing shall be eligible to membership, and that the initiation fee be $20 and the annual dues $24.

Mr. Coleman's banquet to the wheelmen, on Wheelmen's day, will be given at the Kimball house.

"This feature, with the illuminated parade and the racing events, will bring to Atlanta at least five hundred wheelmen," said Mr. Palmer, Mr. Coleman's representative, last night.

Hon. James Barbour Dead.

Culpepper, Va., October 30.—Hon. James Barbour died yesterday at his country home, Clover Hill. Lawyer by profession; brother late United States Senator John S. Barbour, and himself prominent in politics.

Henry Campbell.

Augusta, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Henry F. Campbell, deputy sheriff of Richmond county, died today after a brief illness. He was at his post last Saturday.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

Representatives Present from Nearly Every County in the State.

Yesterday the second meeting of the State Prohibition Association was held. This is the annual meeting of the State Prohibition Association and almost every county in the state is represented. A number of the delegates took advantage of the opportunity to see the exposition and to get in his annual work at the same time. In all there are between 150 and 175 visiting delegates to the association and greater interest than heretofore is evinced in the meeting.

There was quite an interesting talk from Hon. W. B. Hill, of Macon, at the meeting yesterday morning. The meeting last night was of special interest. It was held in the house of representatives, which was crowded. The special feature of the evening programme was the address by Dr. Warren A. Candler, president of Emory college, and one of Georgia's most gifted orators.

Dr. Candler's theme was the anti-barroom bill that is now pending before the state legislature. He claimed that the principal prohibition law was already embodied in many of our statutes, such as sale on election days and on Sundays, and the "three-mile law;" that the bill was nothing more than the extension to the whole state of a principle that already prevailed in the greater portion of the state.

He dwelt at length on a card which he read from Bonfort's wine and spirit circular, signed by Bluthenthal & Bickart. He called special attention to the statement in the card that considerable money was used to defeat the bill at the last general assembly. While denying any belief on his part that any member of the legislature had been corrupted, he claimed that this publication was a great injustice to the general assembly. He drew an eloquent picture of the destruction by fire of the statutes which were tainted with the "Yazoo fraud" and claimed that this was the first time since that day when any man had dared to charge that legislation in Georgia had been or could be controlled by money.

He discussed the question whether prohibition law was affective, claiming that the argument that prohibition did not prohibit was really a threat on the part of the liquor interest that it would defy the law. He showed by statistics that there were only 977 saloons in Georgia and that the territory in the state which is under prohibition by virtue of local option law and that of the "three-mile law" covers about 90 per cent of the state's domain.

There will be a morning session, begining at 10 o'clock, in the Young Men's Christion Association, and another session at 3 o'clock.

ALL BETS HELD.

Suspicions of a "Ringer" at Latonia Cause the Judge's Action.

Cincinnati, O., October 30.—Suspicion that a "ringer" had been run in the first race at Latonio today caused the judges to order all bets held, pending investigation. Wild Huntsman is the horse under suspicion. The matter will doubtless be settled tomorrow. Attendance large, track fast.

First race, six furlongs, Wild Huntsman won; Siluria second, Momus third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, Marquise won; La Gascogne second, Evanesca third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, nine furlongs, Black Silk won; Staffa second, Lester third. Time, 1:49½.

Fourth race, one mile, Handspun won; Basso second, La Creole third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Old Center won; Tartar second, San Marco third. Time, 1:02¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs, Mary Keene won; La Moore second, Ballantine third. Time, 1:16.

Today's Entries at Latonia.

First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Ashland 103, Euna 103, Eval 103, Clinton 101, Jim Donlan 100, Insomnia 99, Silura 98, Begue 98, Curious 98, Sissy Knott 98, Early Rose 96, Fairchild 95, Tancred 95, Pampart 93, Charles Weber 93, Momus 91.

Second race, one mile, Basso 112, G. B. Morris 106, Pepper Rye 106, Canewood 106, Moderrocco 106, Jane 103, Blasco 97.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards, handicap, Flying Dutchman 121, Simon W. 114, Buckwa 108, Strathmeath 104, Egbart 103, Grannon 100.

Fourth race, one mile, Kentucky central stakes, Ramiro 125, The Winner 125, Ben Holliday 113, Captive 113, Cherub 110.

Fifth race, five-eighths mile, Lucile H. 110, Miss S. 110, Anna Garth 110, Ida Wagner 107, Fair Lady 107, Judith C. 107, Percita 104, Miss Francis 104, Motillo 104, Sallie Cliquot 104, Kate LeGrande 104, Clara Foley 104, Mary Ravenaugh 104, Hermanita 104, Evidence 104, Inverlake 100, Hannah 100.

Sixth race, three-fourths mile, selling, Gateway 110, Billy Bennell 109, Santa Maria 107, Tom Sayre 105, Miss Gallop 103, Islin 103, Hailstone 102, Nance 102, G. B. Cox 101, Highest 100, Mary Keene 100, Black Hawk 99, Lady Pepper 98, Neutral 97, Whyola 95, La Creole 95.

Card and Attendance Poor.

Morris Park Race Track, October 30.—The day could scarcely be called a success at the races. The card was very poor and scarcely five hundred people put in an appearance.

First race, hurdle race, two and a half miles, over ten flights of hurdles, Fugitive won, Maretti second, Daybreak third. Time, 4:58.

Second race, hurdle, two and a half miles over ten flights of hurdles, Carraccas won; San Joaquin second, Winship third. Time, 4:47.

Third race, steeplechase, about four miles, Duke of Abercorn won; Woodford second, Sam D third. Time, 8:11.

Fourth race, steeplechase, about three miles, Richard S won; May Blossom second, Lafayette third. Time, 6:02.

Fifth race, flat two miles, Emma C won; Deerslayer second, Kilkenny third. Time, 3:34.

Today's Entries at Morris Park.

First race, one mile handicap, Gotham 118, Brandywine 116, Maurice 116, Sun Up 107, Monaco 105, Sir Dixon, Jr., 99, April Fool 99, Phoebus 87.

Second race, three-quarter mile handicap, Refuge 116, Patrol 110, Forum 108, Cassette 107, Hamilton II 109, Intermission 107, Wexford 98, Ccnmoto 97, Media 95, Defender 90, Palmerston 85.

Third race, one mile handicap, Ramapo 128, Rubicon 117, Gallilee 113, Beldemere 110, Buckrene 109, Lamplighter 109, Peace Maker 107, Sir Francis 100, Bombazette 93, Refugee 93, Carib 87, Premier 85.

Fourth race, seven-eighths mile, champagne stakes, Ben Brush 120, Merry Prince 110, Prince Leaf 110.

Fifth race, three-fourth mile, selling, Marshall 118, Doggett 113, Chesapeake 113, Sun Up 111, The Sage 109, Derfargilla 109, Harry Reed 108, Halton 107, The Swain 107, Sir Francis 107, Cuckoo 105, Effie Dean 105.

Sixth race, one mile, Charade 122, Maurice 108, Matt Byrnes 107, Candelabra 103, Lochinvar 103, Merry Duke 97, Sue Kitty 95, Fannie B. 91, Nisbern 91, Pitfall 91, Kennet 98, Eclipse 103.

In the Senate.

In the senate yesterday many new bills were introduced, among them the following:

Senator Harris, of the third district, introduced a bill to allow divorces to be made final after the verdict of one jury has been had.

Senator Roberts introduced three bills to make the embezzlement of $50 or under a misdemeanor.

Senator Monro—A bill to make it a penal offense to mortgage land which one does not own.

Senator Brand—A bill to repeal the act declaring when judgments and executions are dormant.

Senator Boyd—A bill to regulate practice in the superior court.

Senator Sharpe—A bill to allow the voters of Carrollton to decide by ballot whether or not $20,000 worth of bonds shall be issued to build a public schoolhouse.

Senator Long introduced a bill requiring all persons who carry pistols or other weapons to register in the county in which they live and to pay a tax of ten dollars.

A house bill to require the grand juries in each county to appoint a committee to visit the convicts, and inspect them, was passed. The bill provides that the committee shall be paid by the county treasurer for their services.

Killed on the Seaboard.

Winder, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Thomas Day, an aged citizen, was run over and killed by the northbound vestibule on the Seaboard Air-Line railroad this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HURT IN A WRECK

Frank Williams, a Switchman, Badly Injured Last Night.

BAD COLLISION AT A CROSSING

A Southern Railway Switch Engine Ran Into a Passenger Train, Wrecking Some Cars.

Frank Williams, a switchman in the employ of the Southern railway, was seriously injured in a wreck on the Western and Atlantic railroad last night and was brought to the city shortly after 11 o'clock and sent to his home.

The wreck occurred about three miles west of the city, near Howell's station, a switch engine running into a passenger train.

Williams was standing on the footboard of the switch engine and was thrown from the board when the engine struck the train.

The Western and Atlantic tracks were blocked from the time of the collision until 11 o'clock last night. No trains entered or left the city from 6 o'clock until after 11 o'clock.

The Seaboard Air-Line railroad uses the Western and Atlantic tracks from Howell's station and no trains of that road were able to get in or out of the city until the tracks were cleared. The Southern railroad, western division, was also affected by the wreck and did not run trains west.

It seems that the wreck was a very serious one. The railroad officials refused to talk about it last night, but passengers coming in on the trains gave account of it. They said that the tracks of the Western and Atlantic intersect. The Western and road were piled high with debris, preventing trains passing the scene of the collision. Switchman Williams was the only man seriously injured, but one or two others were slightly hurt in the accident.

The details of the accident could not be learned further than that the switch engine ran into the passenger train where the tracks of the Southern and Western and Atlantic intercept. The Western and Atlantic train was going out and the switch engine was coming in towards the city. It seems that the switch engine ran into the middle of the passenger train and tore up a coach. The engine was also demolished.

The Southern engine seems to have been coming to the city from its belt junction tracks. The latter tracks cross the Western and Atlantic tracks near Howell's station and join the old Georgia Pacific, now the Southern, tracks. Just as the passenger train got about half-way across the Southern track the switch engine bore down on it.

Switchman Williams was thrown against a portion of the train and hurt. He was quickly picked up and rendered assistance. News of the wreck was kept secret and few in the city learned of it until the trains came in late last night. The railroad officials dispatched a wrecking train to the scene and began the work of clearing the tracks. The work progressed slowly for several hours on account of the demolished condition of the trains.

Switchman Williams was removed to one of the coaches of an incoming train which came up. He remained on the train without much assistance until he reached the city after 11 o'clock last night. The Grady hospital ambulance was quickly sent for and the injured switchman was placed in it and sent to his home on Wells street.

Several passenger trains came, one after another, after 11 o'clock and a large number of belated passengers disembarked. The Western and Atlantic passenger train from Chattanooga, due in the city at 6:25; the Seaboard Air-Line passenger train from Washington, due here at 6:45; the Southern railroad passenger train from Chattanooga, due at 6:55; the Southern from Birmingham, due at 8:45, and several freight trains were among the incoming trains delayed by the accident.

Several outgoing trains on the three roads did not leave the union depot until after all of the incoming trains pulled into the shed last night.

PORTE WRITES A NOTE.

It Says the Armenians Are the Aggressors—All Quiet Now.

Constantinople, October 30.—The porte has sent a circular note to the Turkish representatives abroad in regard to the recent disturbance in the provinces in which it is now learned that the Armenians were the aggressors. The circular says that order prevails everywhere now.

According to Turkish sources of information 26,000 Armenians have revolted at Zetuen. The porte has decided to call out part of the reserves, but lack of funds renders mobilization of troops difficult. The porte is endeavoring to obtain another advance of 150,000 Turkish pounds from the Ottoman bank on account of the conversion loan.

England Seems To Want War.

St. Petersburg, October 30.—A dispatch to the Novoe Vrema from Vladivostok says that a British naval squadron has concentrated at Foo Chow. The paper says that Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext to declare war against China in order to counteract Russia's successes and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific.

Wages To Be Increased.

London, October 30.—The Belfast and Glasgow ship builders have conceded the demands of their employes for an increase of 5 per cent in their wages. The increase is to go into effect February 1st, next.

The Rooster Must Go.

New York, October 30.—The general term of the supreme court has handed down an opinion affirming Judge Beach's decision in the matter of the state democractic rooster. It holds that the regular state democratic ticket is not to be printed under the rooster, and also that the other nominations be considered as independent nominations and to be placed in the last column.

An American Ship Burned.

Hong Kong, October 30.—The American ship Wandering Jew, Captain Nichols, caught fire in this port yesterday and was scuttled, and sunk. The cause of the fire is unknown. The ship was loaded and ready to sail for New York.

Allen Thurman Is Sick.

Columbus, O., October 30.—The speech which it was arranged by the county democratic committee several days ago should be made tonight by Allen G. Thurman from his doorway to his democratic neighbors will probably not be made. He is not strong enough to undertake it, and it is believed it would be dangerous for him in the present condition of his health and weather.

"Monarch" SHIRTS
THE BEST MADE DO YOU WEAR THEM ?
Cluett Coon & Co.
TROY N.Y.
"Monarch"

AMBITIOUS WOME

MAKE HEROES OF

She Will Brave Anything Man She Loves.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY

When an ambitious woman man she will spur him to heroic She will h im the t'ie frozen and encour in daring almost surmou able.

Women are by nature ambi tious according their physical menta strength Hope ambition come with perfect health, vanish before sickness and despair.

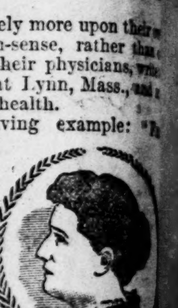
American women are, unfortun particularly subject to those painful male diseases that are the cause much hopelessness and misery.

Could all women realize the able fact that they suffer unnecess how much brighter life would be!

Lydia E. Pinkham devoted her the study of female diseases and *cause*; and she discovered in the table Compound an absolute remedy succeeds in removing the cause of trouble.

Women who rely more upon their natural common-sense, rather than the theories of their physicians, Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and soon restored to health.

Here is a living example: months ago I was unable to stand on my feet. I had falling of the womb, kidney trouble, and inflammation of the bladder; the backache and bearing-down pains were dreadful. My physician could me no relief. A friend said, try *E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Comp Well, I did. Oh, if every woman would do the same, they be cured, cured absolutely and as I am!" MRS. WM. M. MO Seymour St., Pittsfield, Mass.



MME M. YALE'S

FAMOUS

Beautifying Remedies

YALE HAIR TONI

Greatest and most wonderful the age. The only remedy known back the natural color to gray hair. Stops hair falling in hours; creates a luxuriant growth ways gives a natural color, whether blond or brunette. Absolutely pure mended for children as well Price $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

PRICELIS T:

Yale Complexion Bleach.. .. .. ..
Yale Almond Blossom Comple Cream .. ..
Yale Blood Tonic .. ..
Yale Eyebrow and Lash Grower ..
Yale Elixir of Beauty Skin Tonic ..
Yale Hand Whitener .. ..
Yale Great Scott Superfluous Hair
Yale Special Lotion, cures Skin
Yale Fertilizer, cures Constipation
Yale Skin Food, removes wrinkles and .. ..
Yale Fruitcure, cures Female ness .. ..
Yale Face Powder, three shades..
Yale Complexion Soap.. .. ..

MME. M. YALE

The Most Beautiful Woman Age

Has cultivated and preserved beauty with these remedies. She manufactures them and owns formulas, which will never be Therefore the public is warned worthless imitations.

Ladies can get these remedies first-class druggists and dealers.

Mme. M. Yal

Temple of Beauty, 146 State St.,

Five Cents Fare Atlanta

On Atlanta day, Oc ber 31st, cars of the lanta Consolidated St Railway Co. will be op ated on all lines to from the Exposit grounds for 5 cents Ample facilities will furnished for all.

oct29-3t

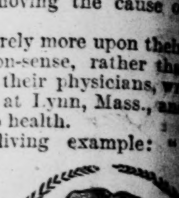
SIRKIN---The Tai

Suits made to order from $25 up.
When cloth is furnished, $15 up.
Suits cleaned and pressed, $1.5
Suits dyed and pressed, $2.50.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Overcoats cleaned and pressed,
4½ East Alabama street, Atlant
oct 26-1m su thur

Thursday, Atlanta Southern Railway on cents city to Exposit grounds. Trains le Markham House st every five minutes. seven minutes city position grounds.

AMBITIOUS WOME
AKE HEROES OF M
Will Brave Anything
Man She Loves.
PECIAL TO OUR LADY REA

an ambitious wo
will spur him to h
She
him
the fr
and enc
in darin
a
a le.
Women
a e by nature ambitious
cordi
their
sical
mental
strength.
Hope
n come with perfect health,
before sickness and despair.
rican women are, unfortun
arly subject to those painful
iseases that are the cause of
opelessness and misery.
all women realize the
t that they suffer unneces
ch brighter life would be!
E. Pinkham devoted her li
dy of female diseases and
and she discovered in the V
ompound an absolute remedy,
s in removing the cause of
en who rely more upon their
common-sense, rather th
ories of their physicians, wr
nkham, at Lynn, Mass., and
stored to health.
is a living example: "
ago I
able to
on my
I had
of the
kidney
, and
nation
bladder;
ckache
bearing-
pains
eadful. My physician coul
relief. A friend said, try L
nkham's Vegetable Compo
I did. Oh, if every suff
would do the same, they
d, cured absolutely and enti
m!" Mrs. Wm. M. Morey,
ur St., Pittsfield, Mass.



ME M. YALE'S
FAMOUS
autifying Remedies.

LE HAIR TONIC
est and most wonderful disc
. The only remedy known to
e natural color to gray and
Stops hair falling in twent
creates a luxuriant growth.
ives a natural color, wheth
r brunette. Absolutely pure;
for children as well as
per bottle; 6 for $5.

PRICELIS T:
mplexion Bleach.. .. .. ..
Almond Blossom Complexi
n .. ..
ood Tonic .. ..
ebrow and Lash Grower .. ..
ixir of Beauty Skin Tonic ..
nd Whitener .. ..
eat Scott Superfluous Hair Cu
ecial Lotion, cures Skin dise
rtilizer, cures Constipation...
in Food, removes wrinkles, $1
ruitcure, cures Female Wea
.. ..
ce Powder, three shades.. ..
mplexion Soap.. .. ..

ME. M. YALE
ost Beautiful Woman of
Aga
ltivated and preserved her
with these remedies. She pers
ctures them and owns the
s, which will never be divu
re the public is warned a
s imitations.
can get these remedies from
s druggists and dealers.

me. M. Yale
of Beauty, 146, State St., Chic

Cents Fare Atlanta
Atlanta day, Oc
31st, cars of the
a Consolidated St
way Co. will be op
on all lines to
m the Exposit
nds for 5 cents f
le facilities will
shed for all.

KIN---The Tai
made to order from $25 up.
cloth is furnished, $15 up.
cleaned and pressed, $1.50.
dyed and pressed, $2.50.
ction guaranteed.
ats cleaned and pressed, $1
st Alabama street, Atlanta,
oct 26-1m su thu

ursday, Atlanta
hern Railway on
city to Exposi
ds. Trains le
ham House sta
five minutes.
minutes city to
ion grounds.

MASONS AT MACON

The Grand Lodge Elects John Shannon Grand Master Again.

TAXPAYERS ARE VERY TARDY

They Have Been Indulged for a Long Time and Now Owe Large Sums for Poll Tax.

Macon, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—Comparatively little was done by the grand lodge today, further than to elect officers for the ensuing year. There was very little interest centered even in this important proceeding from the fact that it was generally agreed that all of the old officers should be re-elected.

The election took place at the morning session and resulted in grand officers being unanimously re-elected as follows:

John P. Shannon, grand master.
Charles P. Gordon, deputy grand master.
William A. Davis, senior grand warden.
John D. Harrell, junior grand warden.
W. B. Daniel, grand treasurer.
A. M. Wolihin, grand secretary.
R. W. Hubert, grand chaplain.
John S. Parke, acting grand senior deacon.
W. E. Smith, acting grand junior deacon.
Henry Banks, grand marshal.
B. F. Thurman, first grand steward.
D. F. Gunn, third grand steward.
W. B. Haygood, second grand steward.
Thomas W. Freeman, grand tyler.

These officers in turn will reappoint the corps of subordinate officers who have served the past year. This action of the grand lodge is regarded as a hearty indorsement of Grand Master Shannon's administration.

The grand lodge worked in the third degree tonight and there was a large attendance of delegates in the lodgerooms.

May Not Build a Home.

Tomorrow morning it is proposed to discuss the Masonic orphanage project. Grand Master Shannon wants the orphanage erected, but it is very doubtful if this will be attempted.

The Constitution correspondent learned today, from a leading member of the finance committee, that it will be well nigh impossible to attempt to build a home within the next year or two, certainly not during the coming year. The grand lodge, he says, has spent a great deal of money during the past year and is now unable to make any further expenditures.

Macon is in strong favor among the delegates as a sight for the home, if it is deemed advisable to build one.

It is generally understood that the grand lodge will adjourn tomorrow night, after one of the most encouraging meetings in its history.

Prominent among the delegates present are:

Representatives David W. Meadow, of Morgan county; Colonel Trammell Starr, senator from the forty-fourth district; Judge A. H. MacDowell, of Savannah; Editor Max Meyerhardt, of The Masonic Herald; Hon. John R. Kendrick, of Taliaferro county, chairman of the democratic executive committee; Attorney George A. Wright, of Jackson; Judge John W. Aiken, of Cartersville; Attorney C. S. Reid, of Campbell county, and Colonel Sam P. Maddox, of Dublin, chairman of the grand lodge committee on returns.

Macon Is Going.

The mayor and council of Macon, accompanied by about twenty-five other city officials, will leave tomorrow morning in a body to attend the Atlanta exposition.

They go in answer to an invitation from the mayor and council of Atlanta to be present on Atlanta day as their guests.

The Macon officials have been tendered a private car by the Southern railway and will leave over that line at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning:

Those who will go are as follows:

Henry Horne, mayor; C. D. Findlay, chairman of council.

Aldermen—J. Van, C. D. Peavy, B. W. Sperry, E. J. Willingham, Sam Altmayer, Morris Happ, John Hurley, W. H. Mansfield, Judson S. Hill, T. E. Ryals, C. D. Pearson, Addison R. Tinsley, treasurer; Bridges Smith, clerk; Minter Wimberly, attorney; Matt R. Freeman, recorder; John S. Sullivan, M. D., physician; J. W. Wilcox, engineer; Dennis A. Keating, sexton; R. T. Christian, street overseer; C. H. Humphreys, magazine keeper; H. P. Westcott, clerk of market; C. H. Hall, Jr., marshal; T. M. Butner, chief of police; L. Monroe Jones, chief of fire department; C. H. Humphreys, city electrician.

Board of Health—W. R. Winchester, M. D., chairman; N. G. Gewinner, M. D., Max Jackson, M. D., J. A. Etheridge, Jr., M. D., John Ingalls, Charles Wachtel, W. A. Goodyear. V. Brunner, chief health inspector.

Police Commission—S. S. Dunlap, chairman; W. R. Cox, L. H. Henderson.

Fire Commission—Edgar S. Wilson, chairman; G. C. Conner, J. J. Noone.

Public Works Commission—William Lee Ellis, chairman; T. J. Ware, William M. Gordon, Bridges Smith, clerk.

C. S. Caldwell and G. L. Patrick, assistant engineers; Captain T. L. Massenberg and Jake Rinswanger, caterer.

Not Paying Up.

If the way delinquent tax payers are squaring up their accounts with the city is to be taken as an indication there will not be many who will be allowed to register when the registration books open on Saturday. The registration managers have their eyes on everybody who owes back taxes and will not allow them to vote unless they pay up. There is a good deal of feeling among the people here about the street tax, which in nearly eight cases out of ten, has run up from $15 to $40. Some of the people seem to think that they have not had sufficient opportunity for paying this tax because no effort has ever been made to levy it. However, they must pay up before they can register, and as nearly everybody owes a great deal of back tax, they do not like the idea of paying out so much at once for the franchise it brings them. The registration books will be kept open on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday until election.

Strengthening Their Team.

The Macon football team has signed two new men and they will prove a powerful addition to the team. The men signed are Messrs. D. R. Cook, Jr., and W. R. Kilburn, probably the best men physically in the city. They will go into practice with the team right away, Kilburn as center rush.

The latest information about the Georgia-Tulane game which was to have been played here is that Atlanta will get it. This is a serious disappointment, as it was expected that the people here would see these two strong teams together.

Newsy Notes.

Dr. Alonzo Monk is assisting in a revival in Wesley Monumental church at Savannah.

Thirteen Italian peanut venders were before the recorder today for obstructing sidewalks.

Bibb county jail has sixty inmates, all in good health.

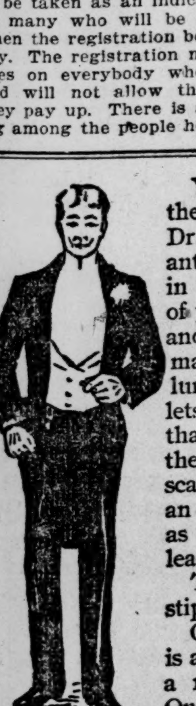
Rev. Robert K. Massie, an Episcopal missionary to China, delivered an address in Christ church at the morning service today.

The funeral of Mrs. S. Gillon, who died so suddenly yesterday, was held today from St. Barnabas church.

The latest in the football line is the organization of an eleven by the high school boys.

James H. Gardner, of Monroe county, was bound over to the federal court today for receiving distilled spirits. Lee Sellers, of Butts county, was acquitted of the charge of moonshining.

Forty wheelmen and ladies of Macon who are on the invitation list to attend the wheelmen's banquet in Atlanta will arrange to go and take their wheels in order to participate in the parade. A bicycle race meet is to be held here soon.



You can carry the little vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vial scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil.

They *cure* constipation.

One "Pellet" is a laxative; two a mild cathartic. One taken after dinner will stimulate digestive action and palliate the effects of over-eating. They act with gentle efficiency on stomach, liver and bowels. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves. That is where they differ from all other pills. That is what makes them better than all other pills. You don't become a slave to their use as with other pills, because their help *lasts*. Once used, they are always in favor.

CAUTION.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—it's an easy name to remember. Don't let a designing druggist talk you into "something just as good." He makes more money on the "just as good" kind. That's why he would rather sell them. That's why you had better not take them.

For a free sample (4 to 7 doses) of "Pleasant Pellets," address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

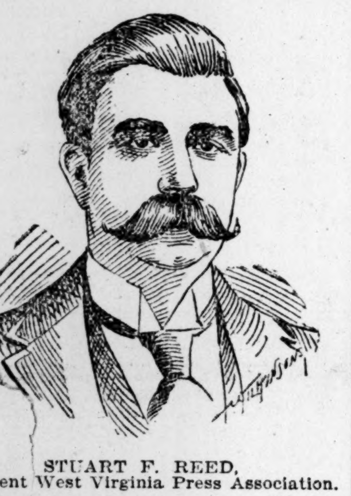
WEST VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Upward of One Hundred of Them Will Be Here This Morning.

The West Virginia Editorial Association arrives today. There will be between seventy-five and one hundred in the party with the ladies who accompany them.

The entire association will be here. While they are not as large in numbers as several of the associations that have been here and are here now, they represent a greater interest. All of the officers of the association are in the party and they come in charge of Mr. Stuart F. Reed, president of the association.

In a recent letter to Mr. Walter G. Cooper, chief of publicity and promotion, Mr. Reed said that the entire association would be present and that the majority of them would remain about ten days, and that there would be a number of ladies, the wives and daughters of the editors, in the party.

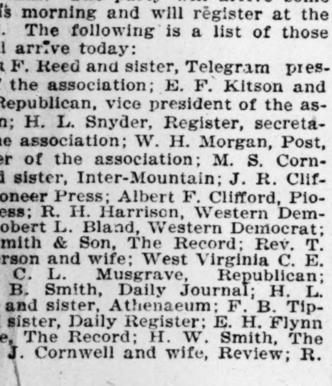


STUART F. REED,
President West Virginia Press Association.

There will be a reception given the association at the grounds Friday, November 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m. Speeches are to be made by several of the visiting editors and by members of the board.

Mr. Reed stated further in his letter that they would bring a number of West Virginians, who are not members of the association, but come so as to be here with their friends. The party will arrive some time this morning and will register at the Oriental. The following is a list of those who will arrive today:

Stuart F. Reed and sister, Telegram president of the association; E. F. Kitson and sister, Republican, vice president of the association; H. L. Snyder, Register, secretary of the association; W. H. Morgan, Post, treasurer of the association; M. S. Cornwell and sister, Inter-Mountain; J. R. Clifford, Pioneer Press; Albert F. Clifford, Pioneer Press; R. H. Harrison, Western Democrat; Robert L. Bland, Western Democrat; S. P. Smith & Son, The Record; Rev. T. A. Anderson and wife; West Virginia C. E. Banner; C. L. Musgrave, Republican; Charles B. Smith, Daily Journal; H. L. Swisher and sister, Athenaeum; F. B. Tippett and sister, Daily Register; E. H. Flynn and wife, The Record; H. W. Smith, The Star; J. J. Cornwell and wife, Review; Rex Rohr, Weekly Bulletin; J. B. Morgan and wife, Times; J. O. Thompson and wife, Mountain Echo; C. W. Boyer, Statesman; W. B. Colston, Statesman; J. E. Fleming, Dominion; Mrs. Lyda B. Willey, Dominion; H. Morgan, The Post; H. C. Sample and daughter, Free Press; J. H. McCoy and wife, Oil Review; T. T. McDougall and wife, Ceredo Advance; A. P. Moore and sister, Republican; W. L. Mansfield and wife, News; J. E. Curtis, Pan Handle News; F. J. Triplett and wife, Fairmont Index; D. H. Hanhn, Pan Handle News; O. S. McKinnoy and wife, Fairmont Index; D. S. Eichelberger and sister, Free Lance; A. J. Yoke and wife, Journal Commerce; Mattie Downtain, Daily Advertiser; Wat Warren and wife, Path Finder; J. S. Brown and sister, West Virginia Argus; P. W. Morris and daughter, Gazette; John T. Roger and sister, Plaindealer; S. W. McCleary, Register; G. T. Goshorn and daughter, Herald; A. W. Brown and son, Independent; Robert McEldowny and wife, Wetzel Democrat; J. A. Gallaher, Oracle; H. H. Gallaher, Oracle; A. V. Douglas and son, Tribune; R. W. Morrow, Farmers Advocate; M. Perchival, Farmers Advocate; J. W. Plattenburg and son, Hancock Courier; J. D. Shaw and son, Echo; A. R. Laing and wife, Herald; A. L. Taylor and wife, Leader; H. B. Kitts, Princeton Journal; J. E. McGlothlin and wife, News; J. A. Fullerton, M. E. Times; A. J. Fullerton, M. E. Times; John A. Grose, Tucker Democrat; A. S. Polling and wife, Democrat; J. Ed Kildow and sister, Enterprise; M. F. Hall and wife, Republican; H. C. England and wife, Banner; T. H. Dennis and wife, Independent.



W. H. MORGAN,
Treasurer, Morgantown, W. Va.

YELLOW ROBE INSANE

A Sioux Indian Locked in a Lunatic's Cell at the Station House.

HE IS BENT WITH AGE

A Former Monarch of the Prairies a Victim of Time—He Was Once the Peer of His Fellows.

"Yellow Robe," a distinguished-looking Indian who has been seen at the Indian village on the Midway, occupied a cell at police headquarters last night. He is being held on a charge of lunacy.

"Yellow Robe" is a Sioux Indian. He is a tall, red-skinned fellow but not such a specimen of manhood as his brother Sioux, "Crazy Bull," who occupied a cell near him. "Yellow Robe" has seen his best days. He is getting old and is bent with age. The locks of hair dangling from his head are tingled with gray and his step is an unsteady one.

He walks and smiles in a sort of aimless way and has at times become unruly in recent weeks. He sometimes threatens to do harm to his fellow Indians on the Mid and it was decided yesterday that he could no longer be kept at the Indian village with any degree of safety. It was decided to have him locked up and kept until he can be sent back to the Indian reservation in the far west from where he came.

"Yellow Robe" is an Indian once the peer of his masterful felows. He was a Sioux brave at a time when his strength and manhood often served him. He roamed the prairies with his bow and arrows, fearing no man or beast. With his face painted in gaudy colors he sped over the hills and valleys with an utter disregard of danger. He was a handsome young fellow. His form was of perfect proportion. His shoulders were broad and strong. His arms were sinewy and hard. He had the grace of a roe and the agility of a cat. He was quick, and clear-eyed, and a man in every respect.

"Yellow Robe" was an Indian known far and wide among the Sioux tribes. He was a leader among the red skins. His fame spread over the prairies and he was the admiration of the Indian maidens. Many an Indian girl's heart fell victim to his smiles. He was idolized by the maidens of dark hair and beaded costumes. With his graceful stride and manly demeanor "Yellow Robe" asked no Indian odds. He was a leader. He was first in camp and first in raid. In the former he was the life of the day and the lark of the night. In raids he led the van. On his swiftly-speeding pony he traversed the prairies, followed by his fellows, but left by none.

"Yellow Robe" is a fallen monarch. He is no longer the man of prestige. He is a gray-haired old man now. His hands quiver in an unsteady grasp. His face is sallow and his step uncertain.

"Yellow Robe" is a victim of time. Once a man worthy of the name, he is now almost a child. He laughs when there is nothing to laugh about. He is graceful no more. He no longer charms the maidens of his native tribe. He is no longer the envy of his fellows. He is no longer a man of strength and clear eye. His gaze is unsteady and his speech is listless. Once a stalwart Indian brave he is now an object of pity.

"Yellow Robe" left his fellows in sadness when he was taken from the Indian village last night. It was a sad parting. Perhaps for the last time he appeared as a worthy representative of his tribe.

"Yellow Robe" was brought to the city last night by "Stands-For-Them," the Indian policeman who is in charge of the Indian village on the Midway. He was considered dangerous at the village. The interpreter who accompanied "Yellow Robe" and "Stands-For-Them" said that "Yellow Robe" would be sent back to South Dakota, there to spend his last days. "Yellow Robe" is from the Sioux reservation in the state named.

When the Indian of unsound mind stepped into the station house last night he innocently offered his hand to all about. On his face there was a pleasing smile and an expression of good nature. He walked to a cell without assistance. It is only at times that "Yellow Robe" is not himself.

"Yellow Robe" needs only to be seen to excite sympathy for him. His life is drawing to a close.

SUING FOR INSURANCE.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the Plaintiff.

An interesting and rather sensational suit was filed in the office of Clerk Tanner yesterday afternoon by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against the Mutual Life and Accident Association.

The paper is directed to the superior court and J. W. Palmer, Mrs. C. B. Palmer and Mr. James R. Collins appear as defendents in the case. The petition alleges that it does a general accident insurance business, and some time ago issued three policies to Mr. J. W. Palmer, of this city. The policies were for $1,500 each, and the full face of the policies were payable when sufficient proof was furnished that the party insured had suffered the loss of either hand.

During the month of last June, the petition alleges, information was received by the secretary of the company that Mr. Palmer had lost his left hand. The wound was caused by the premature explosion of a gun, and the hand was amputated at the wrist. In due time the loss was paid to Mr. Palmer. The face value of the three policies amounted to $4,500, and this amount was paid Mr. Palmer and he gave his receipt for the same.

The payment of policies where limbs are lost are almost an every day occurence, but the charges that follow in the paper are most sensational. The association states that only a few days ago information was received saying that Mr. Palmer had placed the muzzle of the gun at the left hand and pulled the trigger intentionally for the purpose of making the insurance. The paper makes the assertion that a policy to the amount of $5,000 was also held by Mr. Palmer, half of which was to be paid for the loss of one hand. Just after the accident, so the paper alleges, the Casualty company, in which the policy of $5,000 was in force, made efforts to have the insurance cancelled, as it was not satisfied with the proof. The matter was finally compromised on the payment of $1,000.

It is alleged in the suit that $3,792.50 of the original $4,500 paid by the Brotherhood association, was placed with Mr. James R. Collins, with the exception of $92.50, which is now on deposit in the name of Mrs. C. B. Palmer in the Home bank. The association prays that an injunction be issued restraining the defendants from disposing of the money in their possession.

The petition for injunction was heard by Judge Lumpkin yesterday morning and he set the hearing for the petition Saturday.

The attorneys of Palmer deny that the hand was shot intentionally, and say that Palmer was hunting when the gun was prematurely discharged and the loss of the hand was the result.

Allegiance to Uncle Sam.

Yesterday afternoon before Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court, P. C. Cashman was naturalized. He formerly was a resident of Canada and was subject to Queen Victoria.

Mr. Cashman has been a resident of Atlanta for more than ten years and is quite a prominent manufacturer.

Courthouse Items.

C. S. Fisher, who holds an interest in a concession at the exposition, filed a petition yesterday afternoon asking that a receiver be appointed for his business on the fair grounds.

Several weeks ago John C. Johnson bought the right of conducting a stand in the manufactures building, and later Fisher was allowed to take an interest in the business. Fisher now believes that Johnson has not been acting as he should and claims that he has money belonging to the firm in his possession. Hence the application for a receiver.

Mr. J. N. Smith, of the House that Jack built, has filed against the city a suit asking for damages.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS.

Eleven Handsome Residences and the Girls' High School Burned.

Columbus, Ga., October 30.—The most disastrous fire Columbus has experienced for years took place today. Between 11 and 12 o'clock an alarm was turned in from Fifth avenue. The roof of a residence in the middle of the block was in flames and a heavy northeast wind was prevailing. There has been no rain in this section for nearly two months, and everything was dry as tinder. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining houses, despite the earnest efforts of the firemen.

Eleven handsome residences and the girls' public high school building were destroyed before the fire could be checked. One side of one of the handsomest residence blocks in the city was completely wiped out. The entire fire department, consisting of three first-class steamers, a chemical engine, hook and ladder company and several hose companies were in constant service for about three hours. The high wind blew the live coals all over the city and at one time St. Luke's Methodist church, the bagging factory and a store a quarter of a mile away were on fire. Cotton in one of the warehouses was also ignited, but was extinguished at once. At one time it looked like half of the city would go, but firemen fortunately stopped the progress of the flames.

Damage amounts to between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance $35,650. The girls' school was an old wooden structure, two stories high. The insurance upon the building was $8,600.

BILLY VAN TONIGHT.

Plays at the Grand—Some Coming Attractions.

Billy Van, who is known and recognized as one of the greatest living minstrel comedians, in forming his company did so with the view of revolutionizing minstrelsy, giving a performance entirely new and novel, and yet so far ahead of all previous efforts that his organization would at once be recognized as the leader in this style of amusement. A royal Venetian picture is shown, the entertainers, attired in the most costly silks and satins of the gondolier style. New end men appear to indulge in repartee and one first part develops into two, but each a feature in itself. An olio of high grade American and foreign specialties follows, and a massive transformation act, entitled "The Dance of the Seasons," closes the performance.

The opening performance will be given tonight at the Grand.

Sunday Concert.

Another of those popular Sunday afternoon concerts will be given at the Grand Sunday at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Innes's band and the Mexican Artillery band will both be heard and furnish a rare treat for lovers of music.

Sol Smith Russell Next Week.

During the coming week the Grand's audience's will have an opportunity of greeting their old friend, "Noah Vale," and also become acquainted with "An Everyday Man" and "Bob Acres," the characters portrayed by Mr. Sol Smith Russell in his latest successful plays.

The plan for the sale of seats will be open tomorrow morning and there will be a rush. Mr. Russell's wonderful engagement here last year is yet possessed in the memory of the patrons of the Grand.

The supporting company of this season is pronounced superior to any Mr. Russell has had on previous occasions. The principals are as follows: Charles Mackay, Alfred Hudson, George Woodward, George Denham, Miss Fanny Radcliffe and Miss Fanny Addison Pitt.

In addition to "An Everyday Man" Mr. Russell will appear in a new curtain raiser, "Mr. Valentine's Christmas." This grand double bill will be given the first half of the week.

At the Columbia.

The Baldwin-Melville company seems to have caught on in great shape at the Columbia. Neither counter attractions nor bad weather seem to have much effect on the business of this company during the present engagement. The company played to another large audience last night, presenting "Davy Crockett." The play was well cast and rendered in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

At the matinee this afternoon and tonight the company will present Milton Nobles's great success, "The Phoenix."

"A Ride for Life."

The Columbia will present "A Ride for Life" next week for four performances, beginning Monday evening.

J. K. Emmett at the Lyceum.

Mr. Joe K. Emmet, the well-known German comedian, with a good company, will be at the Lyceum tomorrow night, with a matinee Saturday afternoon, closing his engagement Saturday night. Mr. Emmett will play "Fritz in a Madhouse."

Stuart Robson.

What some one has aptly termed the "dramatic event of the exposition" will be the appearance at the Lyceum theater next week of Stuart Robson and a company which The Washington Post pronounces the strongest he has ever had around him.

Mr. Robson brings with him this season not only an exceptionally capable company, but three unusually strong plays, for which he also carries special scenery. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings he will present Dion Baucicault's funniest farce, "Forbidden Fruit." It was in this farce that Mr. Robson first achieved fame and it is as thoroughly up to date now as when first produced. Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee Mr. Robson's latest success, "Government Acceptance," will be the bill. As the young inventor in this play he has many opportunities for a display of his force as an actor and peculiarities as a comedian. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robson, for the first time in thirty years, will be seen as Bob Acres in "The Rivals." The receipts of this performance will be donated to the Confederate Veterans' Association. "The Rivals" will be also the closing bill of the engagement on Saturday evening.

WILL PRESIDE MONDAY.

Judge Berry Will Assumes His Duties as Judge of the Criminal Court.

Yesterday morning Judge John Berry called upon Governor Atkinson and took the oath of office as judge of the criminal branch of the city court of Atlanta.

On next Monday morning Judge Berry will preside over the session of the court.

Judge Westmoreland, whose resignation went into effect yesterday, also called at the governor's office and tendered the bench to his successor.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Exposition Visitors
Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO.,
104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St.
oct 25 to dec 1

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sept1-tf

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

HARDSHIPS OF MISSIONARIES.

REV. DR. SIMPSON SAYS THEY ARE VERY FEW.

Ten Million at Least Killed During the First Three Centuries of the Christian Era.

From The New York Mail and Express.

The recent killing of English missionaries in China has served once more to draw attention to the perils and difficulties of their work. The hardship of their lives and the general loneliness of their habitations are old stories. The stories have been told hundreds of times, yet they are always fresh and interesting, as must always be tales of suffering and hardship endured heroically.

Yet in comparison with the terrors and hardships endured silently by those early martyrs to Christianity the perils of the modern missionary are to be counted as nothing. They have comfortable homes, comparatively speaking, and really endure no great hardships. Now and then some are killed, but it is a rare occurrence comparatively.

In the early days, after the crucifixion of Jesus, an avowal of Christianity meant death. There was no reprieve, no trial. Christianity was a menace to the rule of the Jews, and those who admitted their belief in its tenets were often put to death. It was under such conditions that the early propagandists worked and slaved and toiled to spread the great truths they had learned.

Dr. Simpson's Views.

Rev. A. B. Simpson, of The Christian Alliance, who has probably sent more missionaries to uncivilized countries and among savage people than any other living man, spoke very interestingly to a Mail and Express reporter on this topic recently. "There are," he said, as he leaned back in a big armchair in his cozy study, "really very few dangers which assail the missionary of today in comparison with the difficulties encountered in the early days of Christianity.

"Then the Jewish element was one of the greatest factors fighting against the spread of Christianity. They were naturally bitterly opposed to the spread of the truth and persecuted the Christians terribly. We in this day can have no idea what it meant to be an avowed believer in the teachings of Jesus. They were put to death on the slightest pretext and the Jews were constantly trying to raise up civil dissensions in order that the Christians might be put to death.

"They were powerful and malignant and bloodthirsty. The Romans, too, were constant in their endeavor to kill off the Christians. They felt that the Christians might in time become their political rivals. In addition to this the Roman emperors up to the time of Constantine required the worship of their people. This the Christians would not do and the result was death.

"The historians, who are to be relied upon as careful in their estimates, make the number of Christians killed in the first three centuries after Christ at 10,000,000. This seems an enormous number, but the figures are as accurate as it is possible for anything of that sort to be.

"In these days the missionaries in wild countries have really very little in the way of peril to contend with. They are comfortably housed, and, as a rule, treated well and kindly by the natives. The climate is often hard on them, and their lives are filled with difficulties, but few dangers.

The Difficulties Today.

"I think, however, that, perhaps, the difficulties today are greater than they were at the time of our Savior. That is because the missionaries have to contend against religions nearly two thousand years older than did the early propagandists. The narrowness and bigotry of the East Indian races are beyond words to express. The caste prejudices are so striking that it often takes years to overcome only that. They are tenacious of their beliefs, and it is hard to shake them in their faith to their idols.

"In Africa the missionaries' work is much easier than it is in China or the Indian countries. There the natives seem more willing to embrace Christianity and civilization. They are of a more gentle nature, too, and we rarely hear of one of our people being injured. The thing we most have to dread in Africa is the climate of the interior. That is something terrible, and many are the deaths resulting from exposure to it. All along the coast we have stations, and in the interior, too. It is not until we reach the north and encounter the Mohammedans that we have any trouble. We cannot make any impression on these people. All through India we have the same difficulty. They are a conquered race, and are loath to adopt the religion of their conquerors.

"We find, however, that this difficulty is gradually being overcome by the presence of women. There we begin to take hold, for I do not care how debased the people may be, they have somewhere a regard for womanhood.

Influence of Women.

"There are many places, in India in particular, where men cannot be of any use at all. There we find that women are of the greatest use. They reach the people in their own homes, and cannot but fail to have a humanizing influence.

"Since the missionary work was begun a hundred years ago there have been, all told, about 25,000 men and women sent to foreign countries. The greatest difficulties have been in the absence of modern methods of travel. There is great peril and hardship, but rarely it is encountered from people.

"In Madagascar for some years we had trouble with the natives, and some of our people were butchered, but the deaths were comparatively few. Now the island is at peace with us, and the missionaries are well treated.

"In China there is an occasional riot, but it is largely due to the lack of wisdom of the missionaries themselves. This sounds a harsh thing to say, but it is true, nevertheless. They ought to know the way public feeling is arousing and keep out of the way. We find difficulty often in going into new country, in China in particular, but after a time it wears away and our people are made welcome.

"There are at the present time about 1,500 missionaries in China. During the riots this year a number were killed, but I doubt very much if the total number killed in China during the whole of the time that missionaries have gone there would exceed fifty or seventy-five. You may say that the dangers of missionary work from personal violence are practically absent today."

Stanley Upholds Missions.

"There has been recently more discussion than ever before as to whether results of missionary work are sufficient to repay the efforts expended. While churchmen, atheists, agnostics and statesmen are waxing more and more earnest in debate thereupon Henry M. Stanley's opinion may be recalled. When the great explorer was in this country last a Mail and Express reporter said to him:

"'Mr. Stanley, as generally understood, you are not biased in favor of church work. As a practical business man do you think it has paid to send missionaries to Africa?'

Never will be forgotten Stanley's earnestness as he raised his hand, exclaiming:

"I am as sure of it as that I'm alive! Without missionaries there would be no Africa today.'"

A. K. Hawkes's Exhibit

in the manufactures building, near the north entrance, will repay any one well to visit. There is a splendid display of all kinds of optical goods and in addition there is shown the process of grinding and mounting spectacle lenses ready for wear.

HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK

Hawke's Fine Glasses
Correctly Fitted by Skillful Opticians. REPAIRING of Spectacles done promptly and in BEST STYLE.
A. K. HAWKES, Man'fg Optician,
Phone 272..............12 Whitehall St
Established 1870.

For Cold Weather
Give our Overcoat Stock an inspection if you are interested in coats. We have an exceptionally good assortment this season, and they are going at short profit.
Meltons from $7.50 to $22.00.
CHINCHILLAS AND MONTAGNACS $15 TO $27.50.
Prettiest line Silk-lined Coats in the city. Big Stock Underwear.
Stewart, Cole & Caliaway,
Clothes, Hats, Furnishing Goods. 26 Whiteh all Street

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS CURED,
By B. M. WOOLLEY. M. D., Office 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Used One Bottle of Morphine in Six Days.
Newnan, Ga., March 22, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I advise all persons in the morphine habit to try Dr. Woolley. He can surely cure you as he cured me.
P. M. McELROY.

Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.
West Union, S. C., March 18, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir—I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I never will, for I am satisfied that you have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how your medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work. J. C. MICKLER.
sept1-4m

GLASS. GLASS. GLASS.
Five Hundred Boxes bought before the last advance to get bottom prices. We want to unload part of it. Lowest prices in the south. All sizes. Will ship from Atlanta or the factory car load or less. Send in orders.
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1895—Order of Circuits and Cases Undisposed Of.

Brunswick	6	Cherokee	13
Atlanta	83	Rome	22
Stone Mountain	25	Tallapoosa ..	15
Middle	10	Coweta	5
Augusta	18	Flint	10
Eastern	18	Ocmulgee	13
Macon	29	Chattahoochee .	36
Northern	30	Pataula	12
Western	10	Southwestern.	20
Northeastern ..	9	Albany	8
Blue Ridge..	8		

Proceedings Yesterday.

S., F. & W. Railway Co. v. Booth. Argument concluded.
J. D. Dunn v. J. B. Abrams. Argued.
Brunswick Grocery Co. v. Samuel Spencer et al., receivers. Argued.
C. S. Parker et al. v. Jos. Rosenheim & Co. et al. Argued.
Moses Mayer v. Jordan S. Thomas, receiver. Argued.
Brunswick & Western R. R. Co. v. Fannie I. Allen. Argued.
W. H. Berrie, sheriff, v. Ira E. Smith. Argued.
Fidelity & Casualty Co. v. R. H. Everett. Argued.
Mary Tison v. S., F. & W. Railway Co. Argued.
Samuel Spencer, receiver, v. J. L. Beach, receiver, et al. Withdrawn.
R. S. Clubb v. American Accident Co., and vice versa. Argued.
New South B. & L. Association v. Minnie Gann et al. Argued.
Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The reports received last night showed the controlling features of the weather to be a storm of considerable energy over the western gulf coast and an anti-cyclonic area over the north Atlantic coast. The gulf storm caused general rains to fall in the southwest yesterday and the rain area was rapidly spreading eastward, and today it should cover the entire southern section of the country, causing cloudy weather and rain in this vicinity.

For Georgia today: Showers.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean daily temperature..	50
Normal temperature..	57
Highest temperature in 24 hours..	54
Lowest temperature in 24 hours..	46
Precipitation 24 hours ending 7 p. m...	T
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1st	3.11

GEORGE E. HUNT,
Local Forecast Official.

Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure........	Temperature........	Wind Velocity........	Rainfall in past 12 hours........	Max. Temp........
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., cloudy..	30.24	50	18	T	54
Augusta, Ga., cloudy..	30.30	54	10	.00	58
Charlotte, N. C., cloudy. .	30.38	40	12	.00	52
Jacksonville, Fla., cloudy. .	30.12	64	22	.12	72
Mobile, Ala., rain..	30.06	60	L	.01	64
Montgomery, Ala., cloudy. .	30.10	58	12	T	64
Pensacola, Fla., rain..	30.04	62	8	T	68
Savannah, Ga., cloudy..	30.24	58	12	T	62
Tampa, Fla., pt. cloudy. . ..	30.06	76	L	.00	84
Wilmington, N. C., cloudy	30.36	50	14	.00	56
SOUTHWEST—					
Corpus Christi, Tex., cloudy.	29.98	54	12	.04	64
Galveston, Tex., rain	29.96	56	10	.62	58
Memphis, Tenn., rain	30.18	44	12	.12	50
New Orleans, La., rain ..	29.96	64	8	.28	64
Palestine, Tex., rain..	30.08	44	8	.50	48
Vicksburg, Miss., rain.. ..	30.00	52	L	.08	54
NORTHEAST—					
Cincinnati, O., pt. cloudy. .	30.29	42	10	.00	46
Detroit, Mich., cloudy.. ..	30.44	36	L	.00	40
New York, N. Y., clear.. ..	30.58	42	8	.00	48
Norfolk, Va., pt. cloudy. . ..	30.52	48	6	.00	54
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., pt. cloudy. .	30.32	38	6	.00	40
Dodge City, Kas., rain.. ..	30.26	36	10	.24	42
Huron, S. D., pt. cloudy..	30.30	40	12	.00	52
North Platte, Neb., clear..	30.26	40	L	.00	50
Omaha, Neb., cloudy..	30.32	36	L	T	42
Rapid City, S. D., clear. .	30.22	38	L	.00	50
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy.. ..	30.28	46	6	.00	48
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy.. ..	30.18	38	L	.00	40

Forecast for Today.

For North and South Carolina and Georgia—Showers; northeasterly winds.

For Eastern Florida—Showers; easterly winds.

For Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Threatening weather and rain; northerly winds.

For Eastern and Western Texas—Showers, followed by fair weather; northerly winds; slightly warmer.

For Arkansas—Rains; northerly winds; slightly warmer.

For Tennessee—Threatening weather and rain; northeasterly winds.

Out of sorts!
take
Brown's Iron
Bitters.

Old and New School Books
Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

WHEN YOU LUNCH
—AT—
CREOLE KITCHEN
Call for Those Delicious
CALIFORNIA FRUITS
Packed By the
J. H. FLECKINGER CO.,
San Jose, California.
They are positively the PUREST ever put into tins. For sale at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
By the
C. J. KAMPER Grocery Co.,
Sole Agents for Atlanta,
300 and 392 Peachtree.
Phone 628.

Announcements.

FOR ALDERMAN.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to action of executive committee.
W. R. DIMMOCK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the north side; subject to the action of the executive committee.
C. J. VAUGHAN.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman on the south side, subject to the action of the executive committee.
R. P. DODGE.

For Councilman.

FROM THE FIRST WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the first ward.
S. C. RAY.

At the request of my friends I announce myself for councilman for the first ward, subject to the action of the executive committee.
M. H. Dooly.

I hereby announce for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
L. P. THOMAS, SR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman for the first ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the city executive committee.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

FROM THE SECOND WARD.

The friends of B. C. Sawtell have prevailed upon him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for councilman of the second ward.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for councilman from the second ward, city of Atlanta, election to be held December 6th, 1895.
S. B. TURMAN.

FROM THE THIRD WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the third ward. Election December 4, 1895. I have been a resident of Atlanta for forty years and have ever shown my devotion to the city, her interests and her people, and if elected will serve with the devotion I have always shown.
GEORGE S. CASSIN.
oct 26-td.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman for the third ward, city of Atlanta, subject to the action of the executive committee.
W. E. ADAMSON.

FROM THE FOURTH WARD.

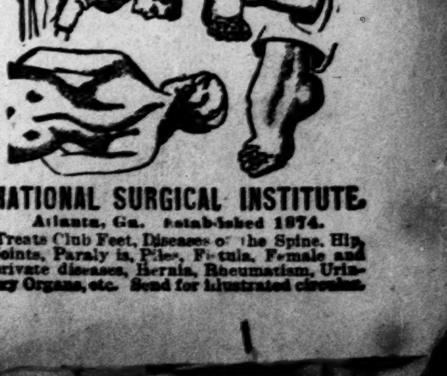
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the fourth ward and respectfully ask the support of my friends.
SAMPSON A. MORRIS.

FROM THE SIXTH WARD.

The friends of T. D. Meador announce him as a candidate for council from the sixth ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the sixth ward.
T. D. MEADOR.

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st.
M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29-3t



NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

APPLES AND ORATORS

The Great Old State of Arkansas at the Exposition Yesterday.

MANY TRAVELERS ARE HERE

Interesting Programme Was Rendered in the Afternoon.

SEVERAL ABLE ADDRESSES WERE DELIVERED

The Exercises Were Held at the Arkansas Exhibit in the Agricultural Building.

The good old state of Arkansas shook hands with Atlanta yesterday and mingled with the crowds at the exposition.

Since the early part of the week the crowds have been coming from Arkansas and several hundred are now in the city. With the party is the State Press Association, more than two hundred strong.

It was Arkansas day at the exposition yesterday, and interesting exercises were held in the agricultural building, at the state exhibit yesterday afternoon from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock. A special programme had been arranged for the occasion and several addresses were delivered.

The Arkansas exhibit has been under the care of Mr. W. G. Vincenheller, commissioner of agriculture of that state. It was, therefore, very appropriate that he should make the address of welcome. The address was delivered in that same candid manner for which Mr. Vincenheller is noted. He spoke at length upon the success of the exposition in general, and the Arkansas exhibit in particular. He reminded his people of the fact that the exhibit had been most kindly received by the people of the south, and he had been given a cordial welcome, which he had been authorized to extend to them.

Mr. Vincenheller's address was listened to by a large audience. The exercises were held in the agricultural building. Chairs had been placed about the corner in which is located the exhibit and all arrangements for the comfort of the party had been looked after. Some extra touches had been given the decorations and the place was made very attractive. An upright piano was moved into the exhibit space early in the morning. Beautiful souvenir napkins had been especially prepared for the occasion, and the juicy, ripe Shannons, for which Arkansas is famous, were eaten.

The address of welcome was responded to by Mr. W. M. Kavanaugh, editor of The Gazette, Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Kavanaugh said he was delighted to be at the exposition, for he had heard so much about it and had written so many articles in reference to the attractions that were to be found in its gates, that his curiosity had been aroused and he had been very anxious to know what was to be seen in Atlanta. The great old state of Arkansas was not far behind in the march of progress, and he was proud every time he registered his name and marked the state from which he hailed.

He paid a neat tribute to the south and the pluck of Atlanta.

The programme was interspersed with songs by Mrs. R. Jefferson Hall. Her singing was superb and she was loudly applauded.

The Party Is Welcomed.

It was just 2 o'clock when Commissioner Vincenheller motioned for silence. The audience was seated in chairs about the exhibit, and on all sides the garnered grain and golden sheaves were hung and scattered about in profusion.

In a few preliminary remarks Mr. Vincenheller said that it was gratifying to him and he knew it would be pleasant news to his people to know that the state of Arkansas had been given a cordial and royal reception by the exposition and the city of Atlanta. Since his first arrival in the city he had been accorded quite a hospitable welcome and many indeed had been the courtesies extended him. He would be happy if all the people of his state could only have been present and see for themselves what a great country the south is and what a hospitable people till the red hills of Georgia. Mr. Vincenheller said:

"It gives me much pleasure to welcome the people and press of Arkansas to this, the greatest exposition that has ever been held in our southern states. I welcome you not only to a field of pleasure, but to a field of instruction, not only to an exposition whence you may derive relaxation from the routine of daily life, or entertainment for a few days, but where you may be taught lessons worthy of remembrance and where you will see and hear much that will stimulate love of country and pride in your country's achievements.

Looking Backward.

"Thirty years ago the drop-curtain of history fell upon one of the saddest and most wonderful dramas that has ever been recorded in the annals of time, and then was closed the story of a great battle between brothers. And now, today, on a spot consecrated by memories of that sad time, the people and children of the conquered section have reared this exposition as a token of renewed prosperity, as an evidence of wonderful growth and progress, and as a pledge of fealty to the great union ordained of our fathers over a hundred years ago. At the dawning of reconciliation and under the auspices of a better understanding between the people of the once warring sections, so sweetly and gloriously evidenced of late at Louisville and at Chickamauga, with passions cooled, bitterness allayed and love revived, it is apt and appropriate that at this time and at this place, on the once desolated path of 'Sherman's march to the sea,' the south should lift this great monument as a memorial of her growth and development. By this she declares that she is fairly and freely and fully entered with her sister sections in the great race of progress, and that she does not intend to be laggard on the course this great exposition of her many and varied resources and industries stands as a testimonial and a witness.

Arkansas' Creditable Share.

"At this exposition, given to evidence and commemorate southern advancement, I am glad to bear to you the tidings that among her sister states our own loved commonwealth of Arkansas is claiming here a conspicuous part and place, and that by her resources, industries, schools and other exhibitions offered now to public inspection she is demanding her share of public attention, and is standing among the first as a state rapidly improving in wealth, prosperity and happiness. We must not conceal from ourselves the fact that of all the states of the union none have ever had to struggle so severely against an adverse fame as has the state of Arkansas. At her has been too frequently pointed 'the withering finger of scorn' and her name has too often been a matter for 'laughter, fleers and jeers.'

"She has been ranked in public estimation as a backward and backwoods state, a land where ignorance and crime held sway, a country of roofless houses and sluggard fiddlers, and inhabited by laggard, uncivilized and unprogressive communities. Whence or where or how originated this false conception of our people and our country it is bootless to inquire. That it exists and has existed we can but acknowledge, and it behooves us as a people to stamp it as a falsehood and in every way practicable to evidence to the world its want of truth. Hence for our state more peculiarly than for any other in the union exists the necessity of an exhibit of our resources at such expositions as this, for it is by such exhibitions as we made at the world's fair and as we are making here at Atlanta that we are gradually lifting the curtain of misconception that shadows us and are giving to the world a true knowledge of our state and its people, of what we are and of what we may truly hope to become.

Heartily Welcomed.

"I welcome you as Arkansans to this great exposition and I trust that in this exhibit of our state you may find just cause for state pride and patriotism. And not only as Arkansans, but as southerners, I welcome you to this testimonial of southern advancement. And not only as southerners, but as citizens of the union, I welcome you to this exposition, where our people have reconsecrated themselves to the great cause of a mutual destiny.

"To the members of the press I desire to extend a special welcome, due them for the peculiar benefit they have done our state in their labors to make known to the world what we truly are. We of this commission have but 'reaped where they have sown.' As a pride and ornament to Arkansas and as an important factor in the progress, growth and development of our state, I welcome you individually as members of the press and collectively as the Arkansas Press Association.

"In conclusion it gives me pleasure to welcome you all—the representatives of the governor, those of the state officials who are here, the press, the people of Arkansas and those guests from other states who so kindly honor us with their presence."

The address was well received and Mr. Vincenheller was cheered enthusiastically.

Editor Kavanaugh Replies.

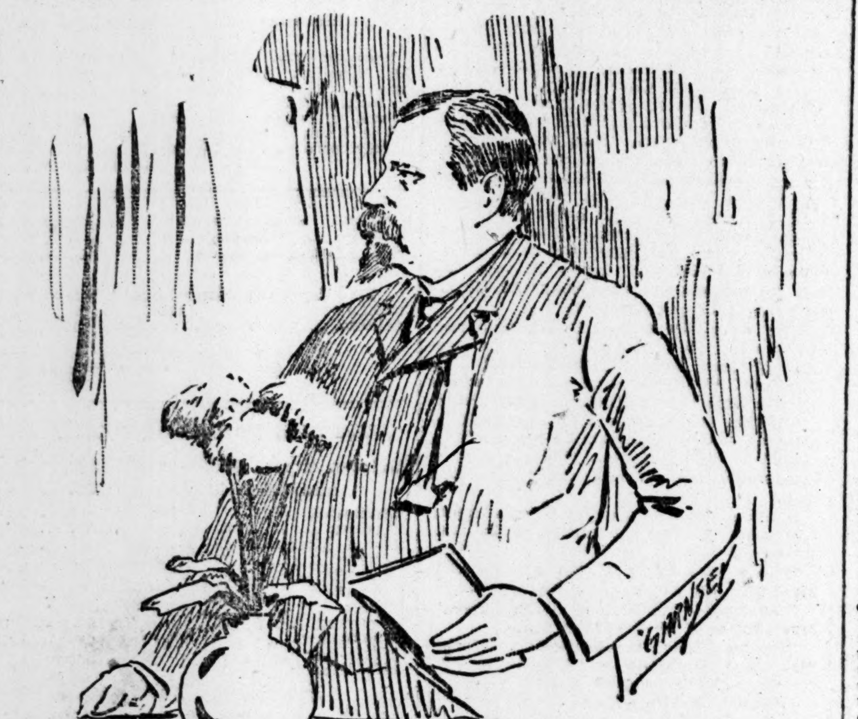
Mr. Kavanaugh, editor and manager of The Arkansas Gazette, replied to the address of welcome.

He spoke feelingly of the memories that cluster about the state of Arkansas, of the daring deeds of the pioneers who secured the land and tilled the fertile soils of the valleys, and of the self-sacrificing labors of the noble women who founded their homes on the then rolling prairie.

The south was great in its resources. Many were the attractions that made the northerner look up in astonishment. The exposition was but the legitimate result of the great enterprise and pluck of the people of this section and though there were some things that he had seen which were so immense and unexpected that he scarcely believed his eyes, still he was surprised at nothing the south did. It was but a demonstration of the future greatness that was sure to be our portion.

The state of Arkansas, he thought, had accomplished wonders. Her grand and golden sheaves, scattered about promiscuously, only added force to his statement.

Following the address of Mr. Kavanaugh was a song by Mrs. R. Jefferson Hall. "Beauty Sleep" was sung with much feeling and tenderness. The sweet voice of Mrs. Hall captivated her audience. She also sang with good effect "Take Me, Jamie Dear," and "My Pretty Little Home in Arkansas."



COL. VINCENHELLER.

Address of Judge Bryant.

Judge E. E. Bryant was introduced by Mr. Vincenheller. Judge Bryant is a true and loyal citizen of his state and spoke eloquently of his home and friends in the west. He is a fluent and forceful speaker and delighted his hearers.

Judge Bryant said:

"It always gives me pleasure to speak a word for my adopted state of Arkansas. I have cast my lot, for weal or woe, in the keeping of her future and under the star of her destiny. 'Whither she goeth I will go; her people shall be my people and her God my God.'

"In appropriating this old but simple sentiment from the tender love story of the Bible, I trust and feel that I am wording the heart beat of every true Arkansan who loves his people and his state. I use it but as an expression of that natural love of our own home and community that should not be peculiar to us alone, but should exist among the people of every state in our country, and which is but the corner stone of a wider love and allegiance that looks aloft to the union and her spangled banner. We of the south have ever advocated local love and state patriotism as of the highest importance—yea, even once to the point of disunion and disruption, and to the offering up of all that was nearest and dearest to us upon the altars of state sovereignty. Though we have now receded from that extreme point of view—and he who would regret it overlooks the vital and absolute necessity of national unity to conserve and preserve the principles of popular liberty—though we have receded from such extreme doctrine, yet we have not abandoned the theory of state rights. We have only limited it within wiser and truer bounds, and we still maintain the maxim that in the preservation of the rights of the states and the upbuilding of state pride and patriotism, subordinated to a higher fealty and wider love to our whole country, lies the preservation of this great government of our people.

"We reach national patriotism through state love, and the one is heightened and broadened as the other is deepened and intensified. Upon the shield of the state we bear aloft the escutcheon of the union.

"But we of Arkansas are not animated in our state loyalty by reason only of this point of view from which we regard our relation to the union, but for us state love is quickened and intensified by local and specious considerations. We need not and cannot blind ourselves to the unfortunate truth that our state bears abroad the reputation of a Nazareth, out of which no good thing is supposed to come."

Judge Bryant spoke at length upon the material growth of the state, the loyalty of her citizens and the manner in which her people had profited by their fathers' errors and had become a great nation within itself. In conclusion he said:

"Such my friends, feeble as it is, is the word that I came to speak for and on behalf of Arkansas. I am aware that there are other and loftier considerations that cluster about this occasion, but I could not refrain from what seemed to me to be due today to my state and my people. I am well aware that above the love of state, wider loves and duties call out to us from this great exposition that spreads its beauty about us—the love that we bear to the south, the great section of which we are an integral part, hallowed by mutual suffering and mutual defeat, and above and beyond that the love and allegiance we owe to our great common country and its federal government. Above the state stands the section, and above the section the union.

"In recalling the story of the past, of the great war that once threatened to destroy this great government and plant our land with small warring and battling states, in whose strife the institution of freedom must have eventually been weakened and our liberties obscured if not lost, and in reflecting, too, that God seems to have ordained the victory to prevent such a consummation, and in the light of the fact that today our whole common country, reunited in love, stands with clasped hands to march onward and upward along her appointed path, when these thoughts lift themselves to my view, I am impressed with the idea that it has been appropriate that here in the land of Hill and Stephens, here at the home of Grady, should be given to the world this manifestation that his fair ideal has been realized and that the south has entered on her glorious destiny.

The Past Is Forgotten.

The old questions that divided and the old issues that lifted the sections in bitterness against each other are forgotten and buried. Without conceding that our fathers were in the wrong we freely acknowledge that the issues of the battle have been for the best. We accept it as it is, without bitterness and without regret, save alone for the sting of defeat. We have turned our backs to the past and are marching into the future. And today before us, and above all and beyond all sections or state, towers aloft the destiny of our great common country—the United States of America.

"And if we could but glance for a moment back over the past short but glorious history of the union and from it gather the promise that lies in the future, we can but be dazzled by the wonderful possibilities that are within the reach of the American people. A little more than a century ago when Washington led us to independence, only three millions of people were scattered along the Atlantic seaboard under the folds of our star spangled banner. But they were under the covering of the hand of God. Immigration poured into our lands lead by the beacon lights of our free institutions, and westward over the continent our star of empire took its course.

"The statesmanship of Jefferson laid the great valley of the Mississippi at the feet of the American people; the Lone Star of Texas soon clustered to her sisters on the spangled banner; and, inspired by her example, California, from her couch by the western sea, lifted her golden arm over the Sierras and clasped hands with the union. Then came disunion and disruption, but He who 'watching over Israel slumbers not nor sleeps,' decreed otherwise in His divine counsels and saw fit in His wisdom to preserve us as one people that we might accomplish our great destiny.

Future Rich in Promise.

"Now, after a little more than one hundred years, the stars and stripes float over sixty millions of people, the largest of civilized nations. And the end is not yet. The future calls to us with pathetic voice and the mind gropes to comprehend what we may be when all the nations of the earth shall have been dwindled into insignificance.

"We know not what may be the outcome, whether this great union may, from very excess of luxuriant growth, reach an early and fatal maturity, and, resolving itself back into the elements of decay, go down to the tomb of the nations, or whether, as we hope and trust, it will girdle the earth in its arms and realize the grand vision of the poet:

> 'For I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see,
> Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be,
> And the war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
> In the parliament of men, the federation of the world.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> 'For I believe that through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.'

Women of Arkansas.

After the song, "Take Me, Jamie Dear," by Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Margaret R. Neal was introduced by Mr. Vincenheller. Mrs. Neal, who is a member of the State Press Association and a most distinguished lady of the state, read a paper on the women of Arkansas.

"It gives me great pleasure today to speak a few words for the women of Arkansas.

"In this beautiful exhibit of the products of a rich soil and a beneficent climate there is little to suggest even a thought of the women of the state.

"About us are the evidences of the sweat of man's brow. Sitting high is the plow which he has perfected and which it is in his sphere to hold straight in the furrow.

"There are the grains which his genius has taught mankind to winnow speedily and thoroughly from the chaff; there is the cotton which because of man's thought can be spun into thread and woven rapidly and cheaply into cloth; there are the fruits which man's experiments have developed into the hundred of varieties that delight the eye and please the taste. I do not forget that there are women who till the soil; that there are women who invent; that the distaff and the spindle have been in woman's hands for ages, or, that successful women farmers are numerous. But it is true that this exhibit represents man's work and scarcely suggests woman's. This, however, does not mean that the women of Arkansas are not here, or that they have not been generously recognized by those in authority who had in charge the work of showing Arkansas at this exposition, or, that woman's hand and brain are not busy in Arkansas.

"In the annex to the woman's building is a modest collection which indicates something of the character, work, talent and tastes of Arkansas women. One can learn there that their handiwork is as fine as the finest that they embroider and make lace and handle the artist's brush with quite as much skill and patience and artistic appreciation as the women of other states.

"That Arkansas women are preservers of tradition and reverential of the past is evidenced by the interesting collections of quaint and curious relics of revolutionary and confederate days. Indian mound pottery, handsome old china and silver are to be seen in the Arkansas women's space, all collected and loaned by women.

"We are able to show music by women composers, books, pamphlets and magazine articles by Arkansas women and to indicate that our women are active in philanthropical and educational work.

The board of women commissioners takes great delight in being able to give away today a handsome little brochure on Arkansas women.

"We could not tell all within its limitations that we wanted to.

"Arkansas women are working singly and in organizations to speed the plow of progress in human good in their state. In Pulaski county is a woman who, in the quiet seclusion of her country home, wields her pen in the cause of anti-vivisection. She sends out petitions against the practice of vivisection, has written an exposition of it and pleads the cause of her dumb friends in story and letter.

"In one of the larger towns is a woman who has devoted so much thought and study to birds that her observations have acquired a scientific value and she has been made a member of the National Science Club for Women and is an official observer for the ornithological department of the agricultural department at Washington.

"She was the first to report to the department at Washington the effect of the cold weather on the bluebirds last winter. That we have women in many of the professions and trades goes without saying in this day, when women everywhere invade what in the past years was thought to be only man's domain. We have women who are doctors, dentists, lecturers, actors, sculpters, journalists. In fact, I have heard of every kind of woman in Arkansas except a lawyer. The background of these shining lights in the woman world of Arkansas is the army of sweet women who are scarcely known outside of their communities, who are foremost in all good works and constitute the body of the social fabric, the warp and the woof thereof.

"Arkansas women are not behind their sisters of other states in organizing themselves into clubs and societies for different purposes, all elevating and mostly altruistic. These organizations are factors in the general progress and in no wise impair the gentle characteristics of femininity. As one of our own women has said: 'True to her soul's high instincts, woman ever finds her greatest happiness in the faithful exercise of domestic and friendly duties, yet she feels that her position invests her with great responsibilities, and having passed the stage of idle dreaming, actuated by a true sense of humanity and impelled by a divine courage, she seeks with intrepid zeal to take up what she conceives to be her part of the practical work in the great plans for the world's betterment.'

"Among the notable organizations of women in Arkansas may be mentioned the Aesthetic Club, of Little Rock, a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Columbian Art Memorial Association, the Woman's Exchange, the Musical Coterie and the Daughters of the Revolution, of Little Rock; the Fortnightly Club and Library Association, the Sequoyah Chautauqua Circle and St. John's Hospital Guild, of Fort Smith; the Southern Memorial Association, of Fayetteville; the Ladies' Floral Society and Temperance Union, of Texarkana; the Library Association, the Temperance Union and the Relief Society, of Hot Springs. In Helena we have the Woman's Library Association, which owns its building and controls its affairs; the Pacaha Club, the first in the state to join the General Federation; the Orphans' Home Association and the Confederate Memorial Association, which erected a handsome monument to the confederates buried there and one to General Pat Cleburne, also buried there.

"And there is the Columbian Club of Van Buren; the Musical and Literary Club, of Camden; the Hawthorne Book Club, of Pine Bluff; the Nineteenth Century Club, of Forrest City; Chi Omega, the first girls' Greek letter fraternity in Arkansas, organized at the State university; the Self Culture Club, of Marianna, and the Musical Coterie and Odd Numbers Circle, of Brinkley. Many other towns have their literary, temperance, mission, church, King's Daughters, and even equal suffrage societies.

"That Arkansas women contribute much to the pleasure of social life in the state may be readily believed. The population is a cosmopolitan one. From widely different sections have the men and women come and society has the piquancy which people of different manners, ideas and past associations can give it. A combination of pleasing characteristics is found in the people who live, as do the people of Arkansas, where they are touched by the breeziness of the progressive west and the gentle dreaminess of the conservative south. Arkansas has a name for hospitality and that this name has gone far abroad is largely due to the untiring exertions of one of her daughters during the world's fair and Arkansas's representative on the world's fair board of lady managers, added to the luster of the state by the good work they did for the great fair as chairmen and members of committees and subcommittees.

"Arkansas women have reason to be confident of their future. Not so confident that they will not keep their eyes open and their minds alert concerning their own interests and the interest of the state, but assured that if the law makers continue to demonstrate their enlightened regard for the interests of women they are safe in that respect; that if the press of the state continues its liberal attitude toward their sex and the efforts women are making to advance their own interests and the interests of humanity along all healthful lines, they have one of the mightiest forces of modern times on their side, and that if the educational interests of the state grow and develop and expand in the progressive way that they now promise to, increased culture and refinement and greater capacity for enjoyment and better training for the duties of life will be their portion. The law, the press, the school, the church, are woman's friends in Arkansas, and she is theirs. This being true have not the daughters of Arkansas reason to feel confident that if they have the desire themselves they may be polished after the similitude of palaces; that they will be given of the fruit of their hands, and that, if they are worthy, their works will praise them in the gates?"

Colonel Miles on the South.

Colonel Miles, the orator of the occasion, was next introduced. His subject was the "South," and he spoke patriotically upon the land where chivalry and loyalty are only to be found so universally. He painted the future of the south in glowing words and thought that much more than had been promised or even hoped for would be realized. He said:

"On this occasion, when we of the south are gathered together for the purpose of furnishing evidence to the world of our prosperity and of the degree and character of our civilization; when we are here for the purpose of making proffers of our capacity to rise up from the desolation and ruin into which a great civil war threw us and in which it left us with only a country and the resources of our own willpower and personal resolution; when we are here to present to the world a Parthenon restored from the ruins of Athens—a temple of Diana, once destroyed by a reckless Herostratus, now rebuilt by the posterity of the original architects; it will not be inappropriate to speak to you of this south and her future. That the south has a future before her full of illustrious achievements and glorious enterprises no one who views her today or who has read and studied her past history can doubt for a moment. With a restless, nervous, impulsive, resolute and adventuresome population, she can never be content to remain idle and inactive where labor is to be performed, where honor may be sought and won, or fame and distinction attained. The goddess of her history dare not lay aside the waxen tablet or drop from ready fingers the golden stylus, for ere she can resume them again a chapter of illustrious history will have sped on the restless wings of time.

"The southern people are a happy, hopeful, enthusiastic race. No cloud has ever spread its ominous front across their pathway but that they have looked beyond its frowning face to the sun, painted pictures of beauty and brightness above it. No angry thunder has ever broken upon their ears to strike them with terror or dismay, for they have listened to the storm god's voice with an admiration for the power that begot it. Sprung from a pioneer ancestry that was not content to live along the eastern coast where a colonist's ship had landed them, but chose rather to brook the hardships of interior explorations, to face the savage Indian's opposition, and to court isolation from the hand of tryanny that sought to hold them in bondage, they have kept the fires of their ancestral household gods continually burning upon the altars of their hearts, and today we had rather have the pure blood of our cavalier forefathers coursing through our veins than to be a king in England or a czar in Russia. While other countries and their people have exerted all their energies and talents toward the accumulation of wealth and the aggregation of gaudy personal display, we have sought to impress our individuality upon our offspring and to instill into their minds and hearts the sentiments that should inspire and control them through life, and this evening, ladies and gentlemen, as I stand in this beautiful central southern city surrounded by our gray-haired fathers and mothers, by the strong manhood and beautiful womanhood of the south, and by the hopeful boys and sweetly blooming girls that are soon to assume the responsibility that we now carry, I fervently thank God that there is not a millionaire amongst us. We have always esteemed love above lucre, mind above money. We have sometimes been called sentimentalists and it is often said that our sentiments control us entirely. If this is true, we answer that life without sentiment is a death without resurrection, a bitter of today without a sweet on the tomorrow, a punishment now without a recompense hereafter. 'Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer.' The sentimentality of the southern people is attributable very largely to the fact that the old southern people were largely a rural people, living in the country upon their own lands, surrounded by all the enticing and elevating voices of wild nature in ecstatic chorus, breathing a pure country atmosphere, than which no better tonic has ever been discovered, and living in immediate contact with a pure, sweet, virtuous home life. It was as natural for his poetic soul to kindle into rhythmic affection as it is for the lily to spring up and blossom on the water's edge. It is the home life that makes men and women good or bad. As is the spirit that dwells around the hearthstone, that greets and bids farewell at the doorstep, so is the life of every man and woman in all thisland. * * *

Must Watch Politicians.

"You must watch the political action of the country; you must hold under constant surveillance the public servants of the people, and whenever a policy is about to be adopted that is unfriendly to the best interest of our people, you must cry out against it, and warn as a good sentinel upon the watch tower the voting public against its adoption. You are the sanitary officers of the national citadel; the ministers plenipotentiary of our political action and future governmental existence.

"Our general government is so varied in its resources, so complex in its structure, and so heterogenous in its people, that it will require your constant and most conscientious action to direct the ship of state through the channel of future years. Do not think for a moment that this work can now be done by any other agency. It is yours exclusively, yours perforce of the conquest you have made, yours perforce of the power that in you lies. The youngest editor of the least little country paper in all the land is a leader of the public sentiments of his community. Our government lives in and by the will of the people and his pen direct that will.

"O sirs, endeavor to teach our people the true principles of our government and to eradicate from their minds the thought of possible legislative assistance.

Evils of Paternalism.

"The doctrine of governmental paternalism is the greatest known enemy to the prosperity and happiness of our people. You can no more legislate money into the pockets of the people than you can legislate the damned of Erebus into the fields of perpetual bliss, and if you could you could no longer make it stay there by legislative enactment than by the same force you could stay the flight of archangel as it winged its way into the city of * *

"Editors, teach our people that the foundation stone of personal and national happiness and prosperity is to be laid underneath their own domiciles, and that the success of the government can only be commensurate to the success of themselves. God speed the day when the canting tones of the infamous political demagogues, who are constantly painting disasters and distress before our people for the purpose of breeding strife and discontent in their minds, shall be hushed in the land forever.

"We are told in ancient story of a famous athlete by the name of Autius, who had overcome all adversaries save only Hercules, and these two met in deadly conflict. Autius was a son of the earth, and so long as he remained in contact with his mother he constantly received renewed strength and vitality, so that it was impossible to defeat him. Hercules discovered this secret of his former success and lifting the quondam hero from the earth he strangled him in the air. So long, ladies and gentlemen, as we remain in contact with our old time personal independence and sweet inspiring home life, just so long shall we overcome all opposition, And I would have you, men of the press, teach this lesson to our people everywhere. I do not urge these considerations specially upon you, because of any lack of confidence in your ability or integrity to achieve the labors before you, for I know that the inherent power and genius which begot and fostered into supremacy your brotherhood still lies beneath it as a great propelling screw beneath a mighty steamship.

"I only commend these thoughts to your consideration along with a public admission of your superiority, and beg of you to direct the minds of our people in such channels as that the future history of our lovely southland may grow in grandeur and interest, as the fleeting years fly swiftly on. With a land rich of soil, luxuriant of vegetation, pure of atmosphere, bathed in crystal waters, voiced with song birds, populated by men of lofty aims and resolute purposes and blessed with a womanhood so sweet of face and disposition, so long-suffering and patient amid disaster and misfortune that the very angels weep in envy of her station in the mind of men. I believe that we are and ought to be the happiest people that live on the earth today."

The Public Schools of Arkansas.

Professor Junius Jordan, superintendent of schools for the state of Arkansas, made an address on educational matters. He alluded to the splendid exhibit made by the state at the exposition and thought a practical lesson could be learned by all who made a study of the exhibit.

The schools of a state were the basis upon which criticism would at all times be placed. If a state had good schools and the young were taught early in life there was sufficient reason to believe that the state was people by solid and conservative citizens. He made a splendid address and his words were listened to by all.

Apples and Souvenirs.

After the programme was concluded, Arkansas apples were passed around. Unique souvenirs of the occasion were presented.

The Arkansas party will be in the city during the remainder of the week and the exposition will be thoroughly inspected by them.

The Arkansas editors who are here:

W. M. Kavanaugh, president, Little Rock; E. G. Kinney, vice president, Judson; Jos. Mitchell and wife, George Thornbury and wife, Jos. A. Gray, Little Rock; Adam Clarke and wife, Arkadelphia; Lucas Star City, George H. Adams, Pine Bluff; E. C. Waterman, Newport; Mrs. F. A. McDaniel, Paragould; W. J. Stanfield and wife, Rison; W. D. Matthews, Stuttgood; George R. Williams and sister, Fort Smith; W. B. Folsom and wife, Brinkley; J. R. Newman, P. R. Andrews, W. Baker Harrison, Mrs. H. T. Hampton, Greerwood; Mrs. T. E. Price and daughter, Camden; W. P. Holmes and wife, Camden; H. M. Butler, Rogers; J. L. Russell, Greenforest; Miss Willie Hicks, Lonoke; C. F. Wells and wife, Nurmont; Mrs. T. B. Morton and daughter, Fordyce; A. W. Martin, Eldorado; C. T. Gordon, Frankie Thornton, Eldorado; G. C. Thayer, Mrs. P. D. Scott and daughter, J. Q. Higgs, Van Buren; W. E. Spencer and daughter, Clarendon; W. F. Smith and wife Stuttgood; S. P. Day, Fort Smith; W. E. Moore and wife, Eureka Springs; W. R. Hayden and sister, Dardeville; W. V. Williams, Lonoke; W. W. Anderson and wife, Walnut Ridge; G. W. Berry, Cabot; Edward McCorkle and wife, Arkaphelia; C. T. Monroe, Little Rock; R. L. Emerson and wife, Magnolia; C. L. Daniel, Conway; O. L. Ludwick, Conway; T. E. Lucy, Russellville; B. B. Thomason and sister, Prescott; J. E. Tolbert and wife, Clarkesville; E. T. McConnell, Clarkesville; C. D. Morrison, Little Rock; Mrs. P. J. Hall, Little Rock; Miss Fannie Scott, Van Buren; E. Lauvaight, Forest City; P. P. B. Henyson, Jr., Hardin; D. Craig, Melbourne; Frank Denton, Baterville; C. S. Dent Berryville;

EMORY'S FEWS CELEBRATE.

They Have Speeches and Otherwise. The Society's Anniversary.

Oxford, Ga., October 30.—(Special.)—The Few Literary Society celebrated its fifty-sixth anniversary yesterday. The exercises were held in Few hall, and were largely attended. The welcome address was delivered by W. B. Emery, of Atlanta, who spoke earnestly in favor of the development of oratory in the south. The response on behalf of the Phi Gamma Society was made by E. E. Clements, of Waycross. His subject was: "The Progress of Our Country." The anniversarian was H. J. Jolly, of Ford, Ga. Rev. Joel T. Daves, Jr., of Covington, delivered the main address of the occasion, he being the alumni orator. The anniversary poem was composed and read by Mr. John Gibson. The college honored the occasion by giving the students a holiday.

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGG, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's
New Society Romance

A tale of the whirl of New York social life and the quiet domestic Southern atmosphere, begins in the November

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents on all News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

MEN BE MANLY

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it and pay if satisfied.

Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

For Improved and Economic Cookery

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

For Delicious, Refreshing Beef Tea

Are showing new arrivals each day from the best makers of Europe and America.

Saxony Candelabra
English Glass Vases
Dresden Clocks
Boudoir Sets
Jardinieres
Gilt Mounted Vases

Dinner Sets
Breakfast Sets
Game Sets
Fish Sets
Toilet Sets

China Art Pieces
in
Crown Derby
Royal Worcester
Dresden
Royal Bonn

Rich Cut Glass
Cuttings
Bethesda, Genoa
Bristol, Liberty
Coral, Princess
Columbia, Richmond
Salvador, Laurel

Dresden Lamps
Princess Lamps
Rich Gold and Onyx Lamps
Onyx and Gold Cabinets
Decorated Lamp Globes
Rich Gold and Onyx Tables

Prices the very lowest.
Shapes the very newest.
Decorations the most choice.
Styles the most exclusive.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
61 Peachtree St.

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

Receiver's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order granted by the Hon. B. B. Bower, judge of the superior court of the Albany circuit, "in re," L. J. Riggins et al. vs. Cowan Usry & Co. et al., I will, on Wednesday, November 6, 1895, on the premises at the mill seat of Cowan, Usry & Co., at Worth, Worth county, Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, sell the following property, to-wit:

The entire sawmill and mill plant of Cowan, Usry & Co., at Worth, Ga., consisting of two 80-horse power return tubular boilers, one 150-horse power engine, one Filer Stowell Twin engine rope feed sawmill and cut-off saws, four solid tooth 60-inch circular saws, chain slab conveyor and derrick, edgers, bolters and shingle machine complete. Two 30-horse power engines and Ramore's patent dry kiln, 20x80 feet complete. One 40-horse power engine complete and patent Cover gummer and one trimmer. One log horse with chains and fixtures complete.

Nine miles of steel rail, railroad right of way, ties, trestles and track complete and one lot of railroad tools consisting of 4 jack screws, 2 track jacks and one lot of shovels, picks, axes, pinch bars, etc.

Seven logging cars complete.

Three locomotive engines complete, the same being known as Nos. 7, 36 and 45.

One lot of blacksmith tools.

Thirty-two head of mules, the same being the mules now at the said mill plant.

Eight log carts, with chains, harness, etc., complete.

Six head of work oxen.

Four flue boilers, one two-horse wagon and all other sundry articles that may be attached to or belonging to said mill property.

And also all the right, title, interest and claim that Cowan Usry & Co. have, under a bond for title from R. B. Lutterloh and Herbert Lutterloh, to said Cowan, Usry & Co., or to the members composing said firm, to the following land and timber, to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 162, 163, 172, 174, 190, [illegible], [illegible], 147, 148, 158, 126, 87, 201 and 12 and 270 acres on north side of Lot No. 226, all in the second district of Irwin county, Georgia, and containing 490 acres each.

And also the timber only for sawmill purposes on the following lots: Nos. 115, [illegible] 118 and 420 acres of lot 14; 200 acres of lot 145; 245 acres of lot 124; 300 acres of lot [illegible]; 400 acres of lot 150; 365 acres of lot [illegible]; [illegible] acres of lot 151, all in the second district of Irwin county, Georgia, and each lot containing 490 acres.

Said lands and timber sold clear and free of all lien and encumbrance, except the balance of the purchase money lien of the said R. B. Lutterloh and Herbert Lutterloh for the balance of the purchase money yet due the said R. B. Lutterloh and Herbert Lutterloh for said lands and timber.

And also forty-two and one-half acres of lot of land No. 305 in the 13th district of Worth county, Georgia, and also a certain strip of land 600 feet wide of even width off of the south side of lot of land No. 284 in the 13th district of Worth county, Georgia. The said two pieces of land being the land whereon said mill plant of the said Cowan, Usry & Co. is now situated, together with all the numerous buildings situated thereon and all appurtenances thereto belonging.

And also one acre of land, whereon the commissary building of the said Cowan, Usry & Co., at said mill plant, is situated and lying on the west side of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, together with the two-story commissary building situated thereon; and also whatever amount of commissary supplies and stock of merchandise, lumber, shingles, etc., and all other property of said defendants that may be on the premises on said day of sale, together with the store and office fixtures.

Said property will be offered in separate lots, then the entire sawmill plant and all the property belonging thereto, both real and personal, will be offered as an entirety and the bids for the property offered separately and the bid for the property offered as an entirety will be reported to the court for confirmation.

The terms of said sale will be one-third cash, one-third in sixty days and one-third in ninety days, the title to said property to remain in the receiver until all the purchase money is paid.

Said sale will be between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the mill site, and will continue from day to day, without readvertising, until all of said property is sold.

Said property sold as the property of Cowan, Usry & Co., under and by virtue of the order aforesaid. This October 9, 1895.

G. S. NELSON,
Receiver for Cowan, Usry & Co.

Thursday, Atlanta day Southern Railway only 5 cents city to Exposition grounds. Trains leave Markham House station every five minutes. Only seven minutes city to Exposition grounds.

oct29-3t

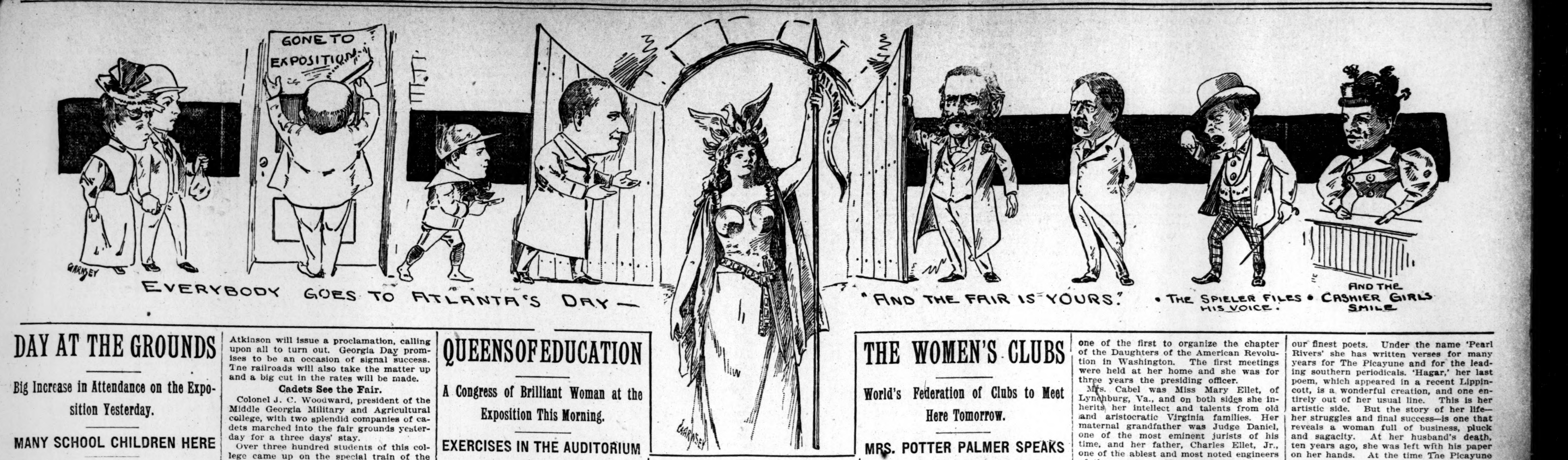
Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the September term, 1895, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in November, 1895, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Wallace Minter, deceased, to-wit: One house and lot in the city of Atlanta, Ga., said lot fronting on West Hunter street forty-eight (48) feet and running back a uniform width to a depth of ninety-six (96) feet to certain lots which front on West Mitchell street, known as old numbers 317 and 319; said lot adjoining property of the Atlanta university on the west and the property of A. M. Robinson and J. R. Mobley on the east. Sold for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and distribution among the legal heirs. Terms cash.

SAMUEL E. BOWMAN,
Administrator.

oct10-4t thur

OPIUM Morphine Habits positively cured in 10 to 20 days. HOME REMEDY Co. 409 Norcross Bldg, Atlanta.


GONE TO EXPOSITION
GARNSEY
EVERYBODY GOES TO ATLANTA'S DAY—
"AND THE FAIR IS YOURS."
• THE SPIELER FILES HIS VOICE. •
AND THE CASHIER GIRLS SMILE

DAY AT THE GROUNDS

Big Increase in Attendance on the Exposition Yesterday.

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN HERE

Educational Week Brings the Students from All Over the South.

GEORGIA DAY ON THE LIST.

This Will Be Another Big Occasion of the Fair—What Was Done on the Grounds.

The bleak touch of an east wind, and the somber sky of a chilling fall day did not dampen the exposition enthusiasm yesterday.

The eve of Atlanta Day was notable in point of attendance. The people came early in the day. Before noon there was a larger crowd in the grounds than came the day preceding. Each day now brings a steady increase in the admission lists. Yesterday the eastern element predominated. Large delegations had come in the night before from New York and Philadelphia. Arkansas, however, showed her hand and her lilac badge waved on nearly a thousand lapels. Many of the most prominent citizens of that state were in attendance. The representatives from Little Rock were in the majority.

The school children continue to come. Educational week has been a brilliant success. During the day three hundred students from the military school at Milledgeville came in for a stay of three days. Several schools from South Carolina were present. The schools of nearly every state in the south were represented. The students of the Peabody normal college took in the fair for the last day. They left last night after a two days' stay.

Quite a number of delegates to the Georgia convention of the congregational church were on hand. They held session in the woman's building in the morning and saw the show in the afternoon.

The Mexican band sent out to the exposition by President Diaz drew a large crowd at all concerts. Innes's band made a great hit in the auditorium last night. There were no special features after dark. The display of fireworks had been postponed until tonight. Many gathered about the banks of the lake and watched the electric fountain.

The opening of the electricity building, the machinery hall and the art building at night was a good stroke. Last night the art buildng was filled until 10 o'clock.

The eve of Atlanta Day was a success. Atlanta Day wll be more than successful.

Alabama Comes Now.

Yesterday morning Hon. John O. Turner, superintendent of education for the state of Alabama, arrived in Atlanta to make arrangements for the coming of the teachers and school children of that state.

Up to this time Alabama has not been well represented at the exposition. On the state day there was a large crowd here and since then some of the most representative citizens of that state have taken in the show, but for some cause the majority of the people have held aloof. But they are coming and will be here in a rush.

"I think that all the schools in Alabama will be here shortly," said Superintendent Turner. Some days ago I received a letter from Governor Northen asking that I issue a call to the teachers and pupils for the purpose of inducing them to come to the exposition. He said that the other state superintendents and commissioners were going to do the same and asked if I would take action.

"I knew that the Atlanta exposition was a huge affair. But I hesitated to state positively something about which I knew nothing. Before issuing any call or advising any one I determined to come to Atlanta and see that for myself. I have seen what surpassed my most sanguine expectations. I shall go home at once and will make an effort to have all educators in my state and all pupils attend the fair.

"I think that they will come about the middle of this month. When I go back I shall address a circular letter to all of the schools, telling them of the exposition and advising them to come as soon as possible."

Mr. Turner left last night. He thinks that Alabama will send large delegations.

Georgia State Day.

November 19th has been named as Georgia State Day. Next to Atlanta Day it will be the largest and most important occasion of the fair. The people will come from every county in the state. The preparations for this day are now being made. Chief Cooper has corresponded with a number of influential men throughout the state and has received their hearty assurance that they would do all in their power to make the day a brilliant success.

It is expected that on that day the mayor of every town in the state will be present with all members of the council; that every sheriff in the state will be here; that every postmaster will gather; that all clergymen of all denominations will be here. In fact that every official and every private citizen of the state will come.

It will be on this occasion that all enlisted Georgia troops will gather in one grand parade. Every regiment in the state will be here with full membership. This will be the great feature of the day. In addition to this, however, the secret societies and fraternities will all be here.

The legislature will adjourn. Governor Atkinson will issue a proclamation, calling upon all to turn out. Georgia Day promises to be an occasion of signal success. The railroads will also take the matter up and a big cut in the rates will be made.

Cadets See the Fair.

Colonel J. C. Woodward, president of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, with two splendid companies of cadets marched into the fair grounds yesterday for a three days' stay.

Over three hundred students of this college came up on the special train of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

The train arrived in Atlanta early yesterday morning. At the car shed the cadets were formed in line and marched to the grounds. They made a fine appearance. This is the most prominent state military school in Georgia and has a large attendance.

A Day for Japan.

The Japanese are preparing for the exercises on their day, which has been set for November 2d.

Neatly engraved invitations have been sent out for this day. Following is the full programme:

Welcome address.
Song, Japanese national air.
Stereopticon views of Japan.
Comic drama, "The Tea House in Japanese Village."
Comic drama, "Pass Gate at Shimono Seki Where the Japan-Chine War Was Concluded."
Miscellaneous.

West Virginia En Route.

The editors from West Virginia are preparing to swoop down on the fair. They will arrive today or tomorrow. Yesterday Chief Cooper was busy preparing passes. Applications have been made for over one hundred passes. The editors will be here for three days.

Programme for Today.

Today Innes's band will give a special programme for Atlanta Day. The full programme is as follows:

AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven.
"Dance of the Mandarins," Mosely.
"Scenes from Faust," (Suite No. 1, Gounod.
Two Hungarian Dances, Brahms.
Popular Melange, "On Broadway," (new), Clinton.

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Zampa," Herold.
Andante, "Cantabile Con Moto," from symphony No. 1, Beethoven.
"Scotch Fantasia, No. 2," Godfrey.
Trombone solo, "Flower Song," from "Faust," Gounod—Mr. F. N. Innes.
March, "With My Compliments," Bellstedt.

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Overture, "The Well of Love," Balfe.
"Pilgrim's Song of Hope," Batiste.
"Visions in a Dream," Lumbye.
Suite of dances, No. 3, (a) "Hungarian," Brahms; (b) "French" (old style), Giraud; (c) "American" (cornet solo by Mr. Bent), French; (d) "Chinese," Hackh; (e) "Egyptian."
"Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner.

AT NINE O'CLOCK.

"Day at the World's Fair," Innes.

The idyl with which the spectacle opens is descriptive of the somberness of early dawn. The song of nature's "feathered prima donnas" and the crowing of the cock herald the arrival of a new day, which is fittingly begun with the morning prayer. The sail down the lake front with the occasional voices raised in song, which come from the passing boats, will be familiar to most of us. Landing, we stroll up the Casino pier to the strains of one of the several bands within ear shot; and turning into Music hall, we hear Paderewski's inimitable rendition of a Chopin waltz. The Fanfare of medieval trumpets announces that a short walk has brought us to the foreign section of the colossal manufactures building, and we visit in turn, Germany, Austria, Italy, Great Britain, Russia and France. We now visit the most unique feature of Chicago's great show, the Midway. Here our ears are assailed by a couple of well known street songs of the day, played as only a Midway band could play them. We visit in turn Hagenbeck's menagerie, the Cairo theater and Dahomey village. We reach the famous court of honor, fretted with stars that outspangle the vault of heaven, with flying fountains bathed in floods of rainbow lights and overlooking domes bejeweled with glittering crowns—the waters resounding with the plaudits of the thousands upon thousands in attendance upon the regular evening concert of the famous Innes. The fireworks give an additional zest to the scene, and as we hear the strains of our own glorious national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," taken by band, chorus, cannons and audience, we know that

> "Another day has passed
> Into the bosom of the night."

(a) "In the Mill;" (b) "Near the Ball," (for reed choir only), Gillet.
Duet for piccolos, "The Two Cuckoos," Lowe—Messrs. Heidelberg and Falvela.
Two-step march, "Atlanta Constitution," (new), Innes.

MRS. CUTTEN'S RETURN.

The Barclay Mission Kindergarten Reopens Next Week.

Mrs. Z. Adams Cutten, who has been in charge of the Barclay mission kindergarten, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Cutten was delayed at her home in the north much longer than she expected. This was because of the illness of her daughter, who has since recovered.

The kindergarten school will reopen next week and Mrs. Cutten will enter upon the year's work with a fixed determination to make the school one of the best in the United States.

EXPOSITION CREOLE KITCHEN.
Near Woman's Annex Building.
Menu.
OYSTERS ALL STYLES.
SOUPS.
Creole Gumbo, Huckin's Soups, Tomato, Chicken, Consomme, Ox Tail.
RELEVES.
Celery, Sliced Tomatoes, Apricot Fritters, Heinz's Keystone Pickles and Preserves.
FISH.
Broiled Lobster, Spanish Mackerel, Pompano, Deviled or Soft-Shell Crabs.
ENTREES.
Huckin's Sandwiched Meats, Salmon Croquettes, Stuffed Peppers, Red French Kidney Beans with Cream Sauce, Corn Pone, Beaten Biscuits, Eggs all ways, Knox Gelatine, Bread from Postell's Elegant, Roast Meats a la Creole.
Hammond's Coin Special Hams used
TO ORDER.
Smith Bros.'s Cobana Coffee, Walter Baker's Chocolate. Tetley's Ceylon Tea. Quaker Oats, California Breakfast Food, Fleckinger's California Fruit in Syrup.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

QUEENS OF EDUCATION

A Congress of Brilliant Woman at the Exposition This Morning.

EXERCISES IN THE AUDITORIUM

Mrs. Margaret Stratton, the Dean of Wellesley, One of the Speakers.

OLO VASSAR IS ABLY REPRESENTED

Professor Lucy P. Stone and Miss A. M. Ely Speak for the Latter Institution.

This morning at 10 o'clock a convention of the brightest women in America will be called to order in the auditorium on the exposition grounds, and those who fail to attend the session will miss one of the most intellectual treats ever enjoyed in this city.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon will be the presiding officer.

Among the distinguished women who will grace the session of the congress to be held this morning are: Professor Lucy P. Salmon, who occupies the chair of history in Vassar college; Miss A. M. Ely, the professor of mathematics in the same institution; Mrs. Margaret C. Stratton, dean of Wellesley college, Mass., and many other women of prominence in the educational circles of the country.

Order of Exercises.

The following is the order of exercises for the day, including both the morning and afternoon sessions:

The president's address.

"The Relation of Practical Education to Culture"—Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, Ind.

"The Higher Education of Woman in its Relation to Modern Life"—Mrs. Margaret C. Stratton, dean of Wellesley college, Massachusetts.

"History of Art"—Mrs. Sarah Wool Moore, formerly professor of art in the University of Nebraska.

"Some Political Principles Applied to Education"—Professor Lucy P. Salmon, Vassar college, New York.

"The Higher Education of Woman"—Miss A. M. Ely, Vassar college, New York.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

"Matter in Motion"—Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, director of Detroit training school of elocution and literature.

"How Best To Promote a Taste for Good Literature"—Miss Elizabeth Wright, Jacksonville, Ill.

"Certain Tendencies in Educational Aspirations of Women, and Their Effect on Society"—Mrs. W. D. Cabell, Washington, D. C.

Personal Mention.

Professor Lucy P. Salmon was born in Fulton, N. Y., of New England ancestry. She received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1876 and, after pursuing graduate studies at the same university, the degree of A.M. in 1883. She had charge of the work in history in the Indiana State normal school from 1883 to 1886. After another year of graduate work in history she was appointed associate professor of history in Vassar college in 1887, and full professor in 1889, which position she now holds. She is widely known as the author of "The History of the Appointing Power of the President," and she has been an occasional contributor to various magazines on educational and historical subjects.

Miss A. M. Ely is a native of New Jersey, her family on both sides having been in that state since the early days of the colony. Her childhood and early youth were passed upon the farm on which her mother still resides, and which has been continuously in possession of her family since before the revolutionary war. Her father's family is also English, and has resided in the same section of New Jersey. Miss Ely was graduated at Vassar in 1868, and has taught mathematics ever since her graduation—1868-70 at Suffield, Conn.; 1870-74 at Peddie institute, 1876-88 at the Normal college of New York city, and from 1888 as professor of mathematics at Vassar college. She chose teaching because of her love for the profession, and because she belongs to that large and increasing class of American women who desire some definite work, and who are happy in finding it.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall is a native of Wisconsin; her parents, however, were from old New England families. After graduating from the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., she taught public schools in Michigan, and was soon made the principal of the high school in Plainwell. She became, later, the principal of the high school in Franklin, Ind., and teacher of English and German in the high school of Indianapolis. From this position she resigned in 1880, upon her marriage with Mr. Theodore L. Sewall, principal of a private school for boys in that city. In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Sewall opened a private school for girls, known as the Girls' Classical school, which was immediately successful and has become widely known. Mrs. Sewall's profession is thus that of a teacher, her specialty being English literature. She was one of the promoters of the International Council of Women, which convened in Washington in 1888, and conceived the idea of perpetuating its influence through permanent international and national councils of women. In the organization of both these bodies she subsequently aided. Mrs. Sewall was one of the committee that formulated the plan for the general Federation of Woman's Clubs. She is a member of the Association for the Advancement of Women; an honorary member of the Union Internationale des Sciences et des Arts, of Paris; a member of the American Historical Association; of Sorosis, etc. She has many lectures on social, educational and reform topics and her services as a lecturer are widely sought for. She is, perhaps, at her best as an extemporaneous speaker, her style being clear, cogent and eloquent with full command of her subject. She is also a prolific writer and has contributed extensively to magazines and newspapers and has made a number of addresses on such widely divergent subjects as "Goethe's Women," "Bologna," "Organization in Modern Life," "Recent Scandinavian Novelists," and "The Growth of the Nation," which show her wide interests and learning.

Mrs. Margaret E. Stratton was born in Stratford, Conn., of good old New England stock, her ancestors having been among the first settlers of that town in 1639. Her early education was gained in the old-fashioned district school and afterwards in one of the best of the old typical New England academies, where boys and girls learned their Latin and algebra together—only the boys going to college. The atmosphere was such as the Puritans created—clear and bracing, with little to cultivate the aesthetic side of one's nature. Later she became a student in Oberlin college and was graduated from that college in 1878. Immediately after graduation she was called back to the college to be assistant principal of the woman's department and discharged the duties pertaining to that office for three years. In the autumn of 1881 she was asked to go to Wellesley, then only six years old, to organize the department of English composition. During the year 1885-1886 she was granted leave of absence and spent a portion of it studying in Oxford, England, preparing herself to teach Anglo-Saxon.

In January, 1894, the college suffered the great loss of its president, Miss Helen A. Shafer, who died suddenly of pneumonia. With Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, the present president, Mrs. Stratton was at once called to active administrative duties and last year was appointed dean.

Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble was born in Rochester, Vt. She received her education at the Green Mountain institute, Woodstock, Vt., where she commenced her studies at the age of fourteen. Her long career as a teacher began here among her fellow students, where, after one year of study, she was chosen to conduct classes for one of the teachers who was called away. On leaving Woodstock she taught in the district and village schools of her native town, and was the first village schoolmistress. Later she was preceptress of an academy in West Randolph, Vt., teaching higher English, French and Latin. After five years of suffering from loss of voice, caused by overwork in the schoolroom, she began the study of elocution and regained her voice. Afterwards she was invited to take the chair of oratory at St. Lawrence university, New York, where she remained until her marriage with Dr. Henry S. Noble. In 1878 she founded the well-known Detroit Training School of Elocution and English Literature. In 1887 she established the Chaffee-Noble School of Expression at London, England. This was a venture, as she had to fight popular prejudice; but she scored a triumph. This school has made wonderful progress and has received pupils from all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, New Zealand and Chile. "The Clover Leaf Series of Select Readings," edited by Mrs. Noble, and her "Diagrams and Questions on Shakespeare's Plays" have become widely known at home and abroad. She is the only woman lecturer upon the "Passion Play" of Oberammergau. Lectures and readings occupy all the time that may be spared from her duties as director of her schools.

OUR HOLIDAY.

Atlanta's Streets Will Present a Desolate Appearance Today.

Today will pass into history as one of the most noted days in the history of the Cotton States and International exposition. There never was more enthusiasm shown by our leading citizens than is being displayed upon this very important occasion. Every indication points to this being the largest, in point of attendance, that has yet been upon the grounds.

The programme is full of good things, and today will be Atlanta's first opportunity to tell what she thinks of the great enterprise. She will prove to the world that strangers cannot do more for this magnificent undertaking than she herself.

Many of the foremost have not only announced that today will be a holiday, but they have shown enthusiasm enough to purchase tickets for their employes. Apart from this a good sum has been donated for the poor people of the city, and they, too, will turn out to see the fair for the first time. So, naturally, Atlanta will appear like a deserted city, and only policemen and the sick and decrepit will remain in Atlanta tomorrow.

Apart from the great throng of Atlantians that will go out, there will be a large number of visitors that are equally as much interested in our great show. These, together with our home folks, will ask themselves upon entering the grounds what is the best attraction to see first? This would be a little difficult to answer, but it is safe to say that no one will make a mistake in going to Bare's Restaurant Français, where the best beer on earth is served, and that is Pabst's.

Lightning and Its Work.

From The Boston Globe.

Figures in themselves mean little until they are transposed into general averages.

According to a late report of the weather bureau there have been 1,120 deaths from lightning during the past five years.

This fact may seem a little startling in itself and will possibly inspire an attempt at anti-lightning legislation in some states when there is nothing else to do, especially as some $14,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by lightning within the past nine years.

But if we figure averages we find that only one person in about 190,000 is killed by lightning in the country annually, a less proportion of fatalities probably than is caused by falling down stairs or off stagings. Of course deaths from "Jersey lightning" are not reckoned in the estimate.

Legislation against lightning may well be passed for legislation having better chances for decreasing fatalities. Statistics from the United States railway service show that one passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 passengers carried, or every 44,103,228 miles traveled. One is injured for every 4,709,771 miles traveled or one out of every 204,240 passengers carried.

After all, the average man dies on a bed, and the most enterprising statesman has as yet refrained from legislating against this luxury.

To the Point.

From The Rome Tribune.

The attacks made upon The Constitution in regard to President Cleveland's visit to Atlanta are as unjust as they are out of taste. Its local reports covered the whole ground during the festivities that followed Cleveland's arrival, and the editorials were generous and dignified without any unsavory slobber.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

World's Federation of Clubs to Meet Here Tomorrow.

MRS. POTTER PALMER SPEAKS

Mrs. Henrotin, of Chicago, Will Preside—Splendid Programme for Several Days To Come.

Among the many women's clubs, conventions and congresses that will hold meetings here during the exposition season one of the most notable will be the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets here tomorrow to hold several meetings.

Already there is a great influx of club women in the city and by Friday it is expected that two or three hundred delegates to the meeting will be here besides other club women of America. Women from all parts of the world are coming.

The first meeting will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Following are the programmes for each meeting:

Friday Afternoon, 2 O'Clock.

Introductory Address—Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta.

"Welcome to the South"—Mrs. Samuel McKinney, of Knoxville.

Reply by Mrs. Charles W. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The History of the Club Movement."—Mrs. Ella Dietz Clyner, of New York.

"Development of Women as Organizers"—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

"Southern Women in Exposition Work"—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta.

"Woman's Place in Education"—Mrs. L. C. French, of Knoxville.

"The One and the Many"—Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, of Kansas City, Mo.

"The Club a Supplement to the Home"—Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Lynn, Mass.

"The Club a Social Factor"—Mrs. Linden Bates.

"The New Woman and the New Man from an English Point of View"—Mrs. Francis Faulkner, of London.

"Advantages of Club Life for Southern Women"—Mrs. Catherine Nobles, of New Orleans.

Saturday from 11 a. m. to 12:30 a. m.

Parliamentary drill, conducted by Mrs. Edward S. Osgood, of Portland, Me.

Saturday 2 O'Clock.

Symposium—Women's clubs, subdivided into five divisions, as follows:

The Literary Club.
The Department Club—Mrs. Frank S. Streeter.
The Art Club—Miss Emma Long.
The Civic Club—Mrs. Mary E. Mumford.
The Working Girl's Club—Mrs. Yardley.
Advantages of State Federation—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Miss Leonora Beck, of Atlanta, will then make an address, "The Goodby to the Federation."

The closing address will be by the president, Mrs. Charles W. Henrotin.

This will be the first meeting the Federation of Women's Clubs have ever held in the south.

Although there are a great many club women in the south the interest here is not near so great as it is in the north. It is for this reason mainly that the federation holds this meeting in Atlanta. They want to see the women of the south take more interest in clubs.

The women of Atlanta are earnestly invited to attend the meetings Friday and Saturday. They will be held in the woman's building at the exposition in the assembly hall.

The committee on arrangements who arranged the above programme consists of Mrs. Lemuel McKenney, Mrs. James G. Berryhill, Miss Rosa Woodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon and Mrs. Eugene Heard.

Among the clubs represented are:

Ladies' Progressive Club, of New Decatur, Ala.
Tuesday Literary Club, of Selma, Ala.
Woman's Press Club of Georgia.
Georgia Sorosis, of Elberton, Ga.
Covington Art Club, of Covington, Ky.
Fortnightly Club, of Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana Woman's Club, of New Orleans.
Arundel Club, of Baltimore.
Woman's Literary Club, of Baltimore.
Cosmos Club, of Chattanooga.
Woman's Club, of Chattanooga.
Ossoli Circle, of Knoxville.
Nineteenth Century Club, of Memphis.
XXI Club, of Denison, Tex.
Woman's Wednesday Club, of Fort Worth, Tex.
Lotus Club, of Paris, Tex.

Congress of Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

Assembly hall of woman's building, at 2 o'clock p. m. today:

Miss Bunnie Love, state corresponding secretary, chairman local committee.

PROGRAMME:

Prayer. Song.

Word of Welcome in Behalf of the Board of Women Managers of the Exposition—Mrs. W. C. Lanier, vice president woman's board.

Greeting in Behalf of Committee on Woman's Congresses—Mrs. M. L. McLendon, secretary of congress committee.

Response—Mrs. B. O. Miller, Augusta, Ga., Georgia state president of Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

A Message from the Georgia Christian Woman's Board of Missions Executive Committee—Mrs. C. P. Williamson, Atlanta, chairman of committee.

Address, "The Christian Woman's Board of Missions and its Twenty-one Beautiful Years"—Miss Lois White, Indianapolis, Ind., National Christian Woman's Board of Missions corresponding secretary.

***

Today the woman's congress committee will unite with the educational convention in the auditorium, and the programme will introduce a number of the most intellectual men and women of the country.

An address by Mrs. William D. Cabel, principal of Norwood Institute, Washington city, is among the interesting features of the programme.

Mrs. Cabel has been appointed by the woman's board of managers of the exposition as chairman of the auxiliary committee on education for the educational congress. She is a woman of intellect and culture and foremost among the women educators of the country. She was one of the first to organize the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. The first meetings were held at her home and she was for three years the presiding officer.

Mrs. Cabel was Miss Mary Ellet, of Lynchburg, Va., and on both sides she inherits her intellect and talents from old and aristocratic Virginia families. Her maternal grandfather was Judge Daniel, one of the most eminent jurists of his time, and her father, Charles Ellet, Jr., one of the ablest and most noted engineers of the country. He was the first to introduce the suspension bridges in the United States, building the first across the Niagara river. He was also the engineer who first constructed the temporary track across the Blue Ridge.

Mrs. Cabel has spent a great deal of her life traveling and studying abroad, and had only completed her school studies in Paris when she married Mr. William D. Cabel, of Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia, the seat of the Cabel family, one of the oldest and most distinguished in the country. Since her marriage she has devoted her life to travel, study and educational pursuits and Norwood institute under her principalship has long been reputed one of the foremost in the United States for the education of young women.

Mrs. Cabel is a woman of a notably lovely character. She is the ideal gentle woman and has the womanly bearing and manner that inspire a respect akin to reverence and that have their influence over old and young alike.

She is receiving a warm welcome in Atlanta from a number of her pupils who completed their education at Norwood institute. Among them are Miss Lula Belle Hemphill, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Avis Butts, Miss Charlotte Hopkins, Miss Mary Draper, Miss Annie Bates and Mrs. William Davis, nee Miss Lucy Dougherty. Among her pupils from a distance that greet her here now are Miss Walters, from Savannah; Miss Warwick and Miss Mamie Hatcher, of Macon.

Miss Lucy P. Salmon, professor in history in Vassar college and a notably brilliant woman, will address the educational congress today. She is accompanied by Miss A. M. Ely, professor of mathematics in Vassar college. Both ladies represent that famous college here and are notably prominent in all the educational movements in the country.

***

Yesterday at noon Mrs. Julius L. Brown gave an elegant luncheon in honor of Mrs. H. B. Plant, of New York. The table decorations were exquisite and the menu delicious. Among the guests were: Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Wadley, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Stocking, Mrs. Lewis.

***

Today will be a busy day socially. Luncheons, dinners and receptions are on the programme. From 5 to 7 o'clock Mrs. W. A. Hemphill entertains her friends at a reception. Mrs. Henry Porter gives a dinner at 7 o'clock and there will be a number of informal "all halloween" affairs.

Mrs. Pitt Cook, of Washington, D. C., who is the guest of Mrs. Rhett, has been receiving the social honors and attentions due a woman of her wit and brilliancy. She is the daughter of Commodore Nicholson, of the navy, niece of Mr. W. W. Corcoran and belongs to the aristocratic Carroll family of Virginia. She has had all the advantages that birth, education and travel alone can give. Her brilliant conversational powers, replete with wit and humor, have won for her here, as in Washington, the reputation of being a distinguished and charming woman.

***

Mrs. Frank Bell gave a very elegant dinner party at the Aragon last evening to Mrs. McConico and Miss Jackson, of New Orleans. The dinner was one of the most elaborate in floral decorations ever given in this city, the walls of the Castilian banquet room were festooned in garlands of roses and ferns and the table was banked throughout the entire center with chrysanthemums and small palms. Valisi's mandolin orchestra played Spanish sonatas and serenades during the entire dinner. The favors were American Beauty roses. Those present were Mrs. McConico and Miss Jackson, of New Orleans; Mrs. E. B. Cox and Miss Kenney, of this city, and Messrs. Willis Ragan, W. H. Black, Quill Orme and John Slaton.

***

At the home of Mrs. S. C. Long, 26 East Cain street, there will be a happy family reunion today, a most delightful dining and then a family inspection of the exposition in the afternoon. Mrs. Long will have as her guests her daughters, Mrs. A. T. Lyle, of Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. E. H. Carroll, of Atlanta; Mr. E. H. Carroll, Miss Sally Long, Miss Lena Long and Mr. W. A. Long. It will be the first time in years the members of the family have been together.

***

Savannah, Ga., October 29.—(Special.)—Miss Minnie Victoria Rabun and Mr. Brower D. Vannwagen were married at St. John's church tonight. Both are well known young people of this city. They left the city tonight for Atlanta to visit the exposition for a few days.

***

Mrs. Grace L. Dailey, a charming and cultured social leader of Knoxville, Tenn., who has been the guest of Miss Florrie Morrow at Jonesboro, passed through the city Tuesday en route home.

***

Mr. A. W. Mitchell, of Connecticut, is in the city at the Aragon.

***

Captain and Mrs. James L. Bradford, of New Orleans, are at the Aragon. They are both well known and prominent people in southern society, Captain Bradford being one of the wealthiest and most prominent lawyers of New Orleans, while his charming wife is extremely handsome personally and a woman of fine literary and artistic tastes. Mrs. Bradford takes the liveliest interest in all the progress and prosperity of the women of the south and is herself a clever and versatile writer. She is a member of the Quarant Club, which is the first literary club established by the women of New Orleans. The first president of this organization was Mrs. Townsend, the well-known southern poet, and it was she who gave the impetus to literary life in her city. In the course of a little chat Mrs. Bradford mentioned the fact that Mrs. Nicholson, owner of The New Orleans Picayune, will read a paper at the exposition on November 10th, "and," she said, "it is quite an event to us New Orleans people, as she is the most timid woman imaginable and this will be the first time that she has appeared before an audience in public. We consider her one of the most able women in a business way in America, as well as one of our finest poets. Under the name 'Pearl Rivers' she has written verses for many years for The Picayune and for the leading southern periodicals. 'Hagar,' her last poem, which appeared in a recent Lippincott, is a wonderful creation, and one entirely out of her usual line. This is her artistic side. But the story of her life—her struggles and final success—is one that reveals a woman full of business, pluck and sagacity. At her husband's death, ten years ago, she was left with his paper on her hands. At the time The Picayune was, it is said, in debt to the extent of $80,000. Today it is not only free from all obligations, but is paying handsome dividends, bringing her a splendid income."

A wonderful woman indeed is this gentle southerner, and one of the many who refute the antiquated idea that the women of the south today spend their entire time lolling about in easy garments and nibbling bonbons. Mrs. Nicholson is a typical Louisiana woman. Her maiden name was Pointevent and she was born in Louisiana of Huguenot parentage.

***

Dr. E. S. Hale, one of the leading physicians of New Orleans, is visiting the exposition.

***

Mr. Willis Ragan will give an entertainment next week in honor of Mrs. McConico and Miss Lena Jackson, of New Orleans.

***

The beautiful mantel in the assembly hall of the woman's building is deservedly attracting a great deal of admiration. It was a donation to that room by the women of North Carolina. It is an interesting fact that the design was drawn by a North Carolina girl only eighteen years old. She is Miss Norma Barnwell. The shelf of the mantel is upheld by two twisted columns carved in tobacco leaves, and upon this richly carved piece rest four corinthian columns, that support the top, which reaches to the ceiling, and is ornately carved in a colonial design. The mantel, with the exception of the center panel, is in North Carolina oak. The panel contains a medallion carved with the figures of Peace and Plenty, and on either side are two exquisite panels in a design of grapes. It is by all odds the most beautiful and tasteful mantel in the woman's building.

***

A meeting of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. The meeting is a very important one as arrangements for Confederate Daughters' day will be perfected. November 9th is the date fixed for this. On the 8th the Daughters of all the southern states will meet here instead of at Nashville, as was the first intention, and there will doubtless be a large attendance on the Daughters' day.

***

Professor Lucy P. Salmon and Professor A. M. Ely, two prominent members of the faculty of Vassar college, are at the Aragon, and will read brilliant papers during the congresses in the woman's building on Friday and Saturday.

***

Mr. Preston Johnstone Beale left for Chicago Saturday after a short visit to his mother. Like her charming self this clever, handsome son of hers has made many friends here.

***

Invitations have been received in Atlanta to the wedding of Miss Laura Lester, the charming daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, to Mr. Thomas Jefferson Randolph. The wedding will be a church affair, and will occur at St. John's church, Thursday evening, November 14th. The wedding will be a very elegant one.

***

Mrs. W. W. Draper gave an elegant dinner at her home to Mrs. William D. Cabell, of Washington city, Tuesday evening, at which there was quite a bevy of young ladies, former attendants of the Norwood institute, of which Mrs. Cabell is principal.

***

Miss Howell, of Nashville, is spending a week with Miss Mary Draper, of 34 Cone street.

***

Senator W. J. Daniel, a prominent banker of west Florida, accompanied by his wife, are visiting the family of Dr. F. P. Smith, at 94 Richardson street.

***

Miss Ida Rosamond, of Mexico, Mo., one of Missouri's lady commissioners to the exposition, is in the city, the guest of her cousin, Colonel George Westmoreland, at 290 Washington street. Miss Rosamond is a young lady of tall and handsome personality and of striking individuality. She is also admired for her intellectual and business accomplishments.

***

Miss Belle Lanier, of West Point, and Miss Florida Clark, of LaGrange, are visiting Miss Lula Slaton, at 336 Courtland street.

***

Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of General Wheeler, of Alabama, is visiting friends at 290 Peachtree.

***

Messrs. George B. Williams and J. R. Stewart have returned to their homes in Asheville, jubilant over the North Carolina football victory and with very pleasant recollections of the exposition.

***

Mrs. D. E. Williams and Miss Alice Williams, of Columbus, and Miss Josephine Chaffin, of Florida, are with Mrs. Martin Amorous.

***

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30.—Miss Elizabeth Key, the youngest daughter of retired United States Circuit Court Judge D. M. Key, was married tonight to Garnett Andrews, Jr., of this city. Judge Key was postmaster general during President Hayes's administration. Presents came from every part of the United States. The ceremonies were the most brilliant ever witnessed here.

Food for the Tired Brain,
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phosphates) and imparts renewed strength.

Dinner at the Exposition.
The famous Creole Kitchen is prepared to take care of an immense crowd at the exposition today. Among the notables there yesterday were noticed Major H. B. Plant, Judge Hillyer, W. F. Vandiver and A. F. Bullard. The bill of fare is excellent, and the Jersey butter and cream used are sent from Mr. Edmondson's Jersey farm at Anniston.
Dine there today.

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year.....$8 00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year.. 6 00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 36 pages).... 2 00
The Weekly.. .. .. 1 00

Postage paid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

Short Time Rates in the City.

The Daily (without Sunday) 12 cents per week; 50 cents per month.

The Daily (with Sunday) 16 cents per week; 67 cents per month. Delivered to any address by carrier.

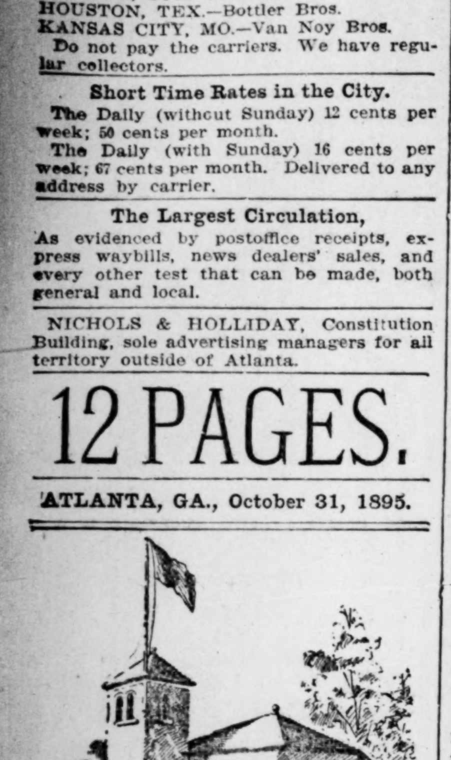
The Largest Circulation,

As evidenced by postoffice receipts, express waybills, news dealers' sales, and every other test that can be made, both general and local.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 31, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 2147.

Turn Out Today!

Today is Atlanta day at the exposition!

No matter what weather stands in the way, it will be a great holiday.

We have never known a more general and spontaneous movement than the one in the interests of Atlanta day. Wealthy and big-hearted individuals, corporations and firms have purchased thousands of tickets for distribution among their employes and the children of the city, and on every hand there is a disposition to make the occasion one that will be delightful and memorable. Our rich and well-to-do citizens are determined to give their less fortunate neighbors a chance to enjoy the holiday, and it will add to their own pleasure to see the tickets which they have given away used by those who might otherwise have missed the show.

In proportion to our population the attendance will be as large at the exposition as it was on Chicago day at the world's fair, and the same spirit will animate our people. Thousands of visitors will also be present from other cities and towns, and all will take pleasure in joining in this deserved tribute to Atlanta's pluck and enterprise.

There will be nothing to keep our people at home today, unless it be the weather, and that should not be allowed to stand in the way. The offices, stores, factories and shops will all be closed. Business will be entirely suspended. In fact, the city will be deserted, and the few who remain here will have a lonesome time. It is expected that every Atlantian today will make his headquarters at Exposition park.

Possibly it may rain. But that will make little difference. The facilities for reaching the grounds are perfect, and nobody need suffer from the weather. At the park everything is under cover, and 100,000 people can spend the day there without being inconvenienced by the rain. Storm or shine, let us have our big holiday!

We are thus insistent because we regard this as the grandest jubilee occasion that Atlanta has ever had. It is an ovation to the metropolis of the new south, a celebration of the city's first half century, a splendid tribute to that spirit of progress which has found its fitting climax in an exposition second only to the world's fair!

Let Atlanta be massed at Exposition park today. Leave no living thing at home but the family dog and cat. For this one day let a few policemen on their beats be the sole inhabitants of the city. Make it a red letter day!

The Situation in Arkansas.

The news from Arkansas is not reassuring to the friends of law and order.

Governor Clarke still declares that his orders will be carried out, even if he has to take command himself. The situation is evidently critical. The governor may succeed, or he may fail as the governor of Florida did on a similar occasion. He will stop the fight if he can, and his methods are vigorous enough, but it may be that his action comes too late.

The trouble could have been avoided if Governor Clarke had at the outset acted promptly. Unfortunately he announced that he would under no circumstances call the legislature together, and this left everything involved in uncertainty. The governor of Texas nipped the thing in the bud by summoning the legislature. In a few hours a law was passed to cover the case, and the prize fighters gave up the idea of a fight in that state.

We hope that Governor Clarke will carry out his pledge and prevent the fight at Hot Springs, but he runs the risk of having to deal with an outbreak of lawlessness which would not have been possible if he had adopted the policy of the Texas governor.

It is a time when all good citizens of Arkansas should aid their governor in enforcing the law. The civilization of the state is on trial.

In the Interest of Public Health.

The proposed amendment to our city charter, providing for the election of the chief sanitary inspector by the people, seems to be regarded with very little favor.

It is all right to elect officials who have charge of ordinary municipal matters, but the public health is too important to be risked in politics. A good sanitary inspector is made so by long study and experience. Under the elective system a man might get the office on account of his temporary popularity, and be displaced at the succeeding election. No man would stay in office long enough to make himself an efficient officer. The board of health would be unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of conducting the sanitary affairs of the city with the incompetent inspectors who would sometimes be elected.

Our present system has worked admirably. The able physicians who compose the board of health have the satisfaction of knowing that their recommendations will be carried out by experienced officials who have given years of study to sanitary matters, and whose experience makes them invaluable.

Undoubtedly, the members of the board are better able than the mass of voters to select a competent sanitary inspector. They cannot afford to appoint a man because he is personally popular. He must have something more solid to recommend him.

If our sanitary inspectors are to be elected by popular vote we may expect to see their department turned into a political machine. A candidate with a large personal following will get the office, and he may be a man so inexperienced and incompetent that the members of the board of health will find that they are powerless to render efficient service. Naturally, the best men will decline to serve on the board, and the department will suffer in discipline and usefulness.

We believe that the proposed change is strongly opposed by all of our physicians and well-informed citizens who appreciate the importance of a good sanitary service. It would be a step backward at a time when other cities are adopting our methods, and it would probably undo much of the good that has been accomplished.

The Death of Henry Jones.

In the death of Henry Jones, which was announced from Washington in yesterday's Constitution, the democratic party loses one of its most accomplished publicists. Our readers are familiar with his name and with such of his writings as appeared in these columns. His contributions to The Constitution were but a small part of the work he has been doing in the interest of the people since the close of the war.

Mr. Jones was a native of Maine and inherited his democracy from his father. In Maine once a democrat always a democrat. So it was with Mr. Jones. He practiced law in Augusta, Ga., for a while just after the close of the war, but soon entered journalism in that city, and although of late years he has never found it convenient to attach himself permanently with any newspaper, he never entirely severed his connection with journalism. He wrote anonymously or over his own name, according to the humor he was in.

Henry Jones cared as little for publicity as any man that ever lived, and for that reason his name is not as widely known as the names of many other newspaper writers of far less ability. He cared nothing for the trivialities that sometimes flutter about in discussion. He was chiefly interested in facts and figures, and in handling these he had no rival anywhere.

In this respect he was one of the most remarkable men in the country. He was a born statistician and his ardor for the facts that are to be found in statistics gave him a contempt for those writers who try to twist figures to fit their theories.

In the course of his long connection with politics Mr. Jones compiled many scrapbooks that are of inestimable value. But such was the unique quality of his memory that he had small need to refer to them. So far as names, dates and events were concerned he was a walking cyclopedia of information. Without hesitating or reflecting he could give the names of congressional candidates in any district in the states east of the Mississippi river during the past 50 or 60 years. He knew the details of every important political contest that has taken place since the foundation of the republic.

He had all this information at his finger-tips ready for instant use, and when he found it necessary to engage in a discussion regarding any question of fact or principle he was invariably armed with facts and arguments that were unanswerable.

As a democrat he was an earnest advocate of the restoration of silver to its old place as a part of our money of ultimate payment, and his equipment for his self-imposing task was of so solid a character that he was able to put forward arguments which have never been answered by the republican or assistant republican goldbugs.

We repeat, therefore, that in the death of Henry Jones the democratic party loses one of its most earnest advocates, and the cause of the people loses one of its most ardent and unselfish champions.

A Good Point.

Senators Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, will open the financial campaign in that state early in November. Each will make a number of speeches on the financial question.

The Washington Post says it is understood that Senator Pugh will make some telling remarks on the financial policy of the administration, for he left Washington with "a small carload of excellent material to enliven his remarks."

It is said that one point the senator will make is to be found in a debate that took place in January, 1891, when Senator Allison had the floor. Senator Allison said that the opposition of the bondholders to the free coinage of silver could have no weight, since they were estopped from objecting to silver, as it was mentioned as a part of the contract on the face of the bonds that they were payable in coin.

Senator Allison went on to remark that silver was a legal tender as long as the silver dollar contained 412½ grains of the white metal. He also said that when Senator Sherman was secretary of the treasury he had redeemed bonds in silver. This statement Senator Stewart denied, but Mr. Sherman said he had purchased gold with silver certificates when secretary of the treasury.

Senator Stewart was right, and Senator Sherman prevariated as usual on such occasions. He paid no bonds in silver and he purchased no gold with silver. What he did do was to pay out silver certificates on deposits of gold.

Though the point is not a new one it is a good one. It has been used on more than one occasion by The Constitution for the purpose of illustrating the feasibility of carrying out the letter and spirit of the law which says that all the obligations of the government, except gold and silver certificates, are payable in coin—that is to say, in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the pleasure of the note or bondholder.

Instead of carrying out the law Secretary Carlisle has violated it by ruling that only gold is redemption money, and the result is the sale of bonds and the piling up of the national debt in the interest of the money power.

Fiddling on the Same Strings.

Senator Matthew Quay, of Pennsylvania, has been talking to a newspaper reporter about what old Uncle Billy Rataree used to call "goobernational affairs," and in this way the public is led to believe that the senator has "views."

His one-horse remedy for a two-horse disease is the tariff. It is such a wornout and frazzled affair—the tariff question—and has so little bearing on the issues that are now uppermost in the public mind that we are surprised to hear even a Pennsylvania politician talking about bolstering up the revenues of the government by increasing the import duty on wool and woolen goods.

Sugar is a legitimate object of revenue duty, and the democratic party has always regarded it as such; but even a revenue duty on sugar would not be of much benefit to the treasury as long as prices are determined by the value of gold, which is constantly increasing. A duty on wool, woolens and sugar would cause a decrease in consumption rather than an increase of the revenue.

It is astonishing to find so practical a politician as Senator Quay engaged in delivering himself of economic dreams that must have come to him as the result of indigestion. He wants the government to set on foot vast schemes of public improvement, so that the idle labor of the country may be profitably employed and the rate of wages restored to the level of prosperous times.

Of course such schemes as those proposed by Senator Quay cannot be regarded as remedies.

There is but one remedy, and that is for the government to get its money supply at home instead of borrowing it abroad. Instead of creating its money the government is engaged in mortgaging the industries of the country for foreign gold—the mortgage being in the shape of an interest-bearing bond which the people will have to pay out of their resources—out of the wealth which they create by their hard toil.

If Quay and his tribe can find no better remedy for the present situation than fiddling on the old tariff strings they would do well to stand aside and permit sensible and patriotic men to deal with affairs.

An Inexcusable Horror.

The story in our news columns of the burning of a negro at the stake at Tyler, Tex., is almost too horrible for belief.

Of course the criminal suffered for the same old offense. He had assaulted, killed and mutilated the nineteen-year-old wife of a prosperous farmer. The mob did its work publicly. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon business was suspended in this city of 10,000 inhabitants, and the rabble, leading citizens and ladies collected to witness the torture of the prisoner. The negro was securely chained, the torch was applied to the funeral pyre by the husband of the victim and the vast crowd cheered as the flames mounted higher. Several times the blaze was extinguished and relighted, and the torture of the miserable wretch was prolonged for fifty minutes.

We doubt if the annals of the middle ages contain anything more horrible than this. How thousands of good citizens, including many ladies, could witness such a spectacle and manifest their approval of it is a mystery to us. It was enough to make strong men faint, and the only explanation is that madness ruled the hour.

While the crime committed by the negro was atrocious beyond description, his punishment was equally fiendish, and should not be possible even in a half civilized community. It is a lasting disgrace to a community which has laws and courts, and a militia within call. The negro deserved all the tortures of hell. No doubt about that. But the people of Tyler had no right to organize a hell and do the devil's work. It is their duty to punish the guilty under the laws of the land, and not resort to the methods of anarchy.

If people are to be permitted to override the law at their pleasure, organize mobs and burn criminals at the stake there is no telling where such lawlessness will stop. Mobs are not cool and clear-headed enough to decide questions of guilt or innocence. They may make mistakes. Nor will they confine themselves to one class of cases. Obnoxious and friendless persons will always be in danger in communities where lynch law prevails.

Such barbarous deeds give a state a bad name all over the world, and keep back capital, enterprise and immigration. It will take many years of good conduct to blot out the Tyler affair.

Simultaneously with this Texas horror a similar case was disposed of in Virginia. At Alexandria, Monday afternoon, a negro attempted an assault upon a school girl. Yesterday he was indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and the proceedings were all over, with the exception of the hanging, before 3 o'clock. This swift justice beats lynching. It re-establishes the confidence of the people in the law and makes them better citizens. It strikes more terror to the criminal class to see such an illustration of the majesty and the certainty of justice. But mob law is remarkable only for its cruelty and uncertainty. Criminals do not take it into consideration, and its methods so brutalize them that they hold human life, even their own, as something of little value.

The swift work of the Virginia court will do more to prevent crime than the action of the Tyler mob. It administers justice, upholds the law and vindicates civilization. All the world will indorse it, while the Tyler barbarism will be condemned by countless millions. We must choose between law and anarchy. Every brute who assaults a woman should be hanged, but the sheriff is the man to do the work. Even the Indians have quit burning their victims at the stake.

An attempted lynching bee in Ohio came very near causing a halt in the Foraker campaign against the confederate brigadiers.

Bre'r Horr says he doesn't know as much about the money question now as he did when he started out on his career as a goldbug apostle.

If Eugene Field had Buffalo Bill's mustache, he would be a great drawing card. A bald-headed man with a big mustache would be worth going miles to see.

The weather bureau might have behaved itself on Atlanta day at least.

The Monroe doctrine is stiff enough to make "Larry" Godkin wish he had never heard of it.

Hot flannels and salt will have to be applied to some of the presidential booms when the cold days set in.

John Sherman is of the opinion that when he kicks the bucket, the republican party will be laid in the cold, cold tomb. As a student of himself, John is a ripe scholar.

Editor Godkin is running the tory business at the same old stand.

Now that some of the prize-fighters are in jail, why not keep them there until the people begin to pick cotton with horseless carriages?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The million canceled postage stamp collection which some one is always trying to make, notwithstanding the vehement protest of Uncle Sam that they are worth no more than any other waste paper, has led to a very embarrassing international postal complication in Illinois. Some one started a collection of canceled postage stamps by means of that philanthropic blackmail scheme known as the "chain system." It worked so successfully that the house, the barn, the corn crib of the crippled girl they were to benefit were soon filled with canceled American stamps. Then the "chain" spread to Europe, and the letters continue to come in by the thousands. So many of these letters have not the full postage paid that it is estimated it costs the government $40 a day in losses, as the girl simply refuses to take such letters as were not fully prepaid out of the office, and the postoffice department can do nothing but return them to the dead-letter office. Already 25,000,000 stamps have been received, and still they come, and nobody knows how to stop them.

Judge Magee, of Pittsburg, in a decision rendered a day or two ago, refusing to grant a charter to a church of Christian scientists, based his action partly upon a belief that "the scientific worship of God, or the worship of God as a scientist, and as a corporate body of worshipers, needs a more specific presentation of its doctrines and teachings than is furnished in the instrument before us." It is evident that the theory, principle and practice of this so-called "science" have not yet revealed themselves with sufficient distinctness to entitle them to the recognition of the laws of Pennsylvania. The Christian scientists, so called, ignore the science of medicine, and it is not known exactly where science comes in with them.

Harold Frederic, who isn't given to circulating reports of a purely sensational character, cables over that Queen Victoria is passing again through one of those phases of semi-insanity which recall that she is George III's grand-daughter. Rumors began to circulate in London a week ago that things were wrong, and a modified form of them has been printed in Dublin, but nowhere else, although private letters from Scotland show that it is a common knowledge there. It seems to have had its origin in the death of a young nephew of John Brown, who had some obscure post about Balmoral, but for whom the queen burst forth in a vehement mourning which took all by surprise. Since then she has been going to his grave and to Brown's in all weathers, and doing other extraordinary things, which it is impossible any longer to ignore. The matter has hardly yet become generally known in England, and perhaps it will pass off again without public mention, as in former years.

Alexandre Dumas has taken to the compostion of aphorisms. Among those which he has recently published the following may serve as specimens: "I find comfort at times in the observation that, although limits are set to genius, there is no limit to stupidity." "Never argue; you will never convince anybody; opinions are like nails, the harder you hammer at them the deeper you drive them in." "How does it happen that nearly all little children are so prudent and nearly all great men are so stupid? I can only attribute it to education." "La Rochefoucauld says that we have all of us strength enough to bear the misfortune of others. He ought to have added that few of us have strength enough to bear the good fortune of others."

Public and Private Rascals.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Is the present a period of peculiar dishonesty?

This question comes up in the light of the numerous reports of embezzlements and peculations by trusted financial agents and of the extraordinary corruption and rascality developed by public officials, and particularly those of city governments.

A. R. Barrett, an ex-government bank examiner, in the October number of The Arena magazine, answers this interrogatory in the affirmative. He declares that statistics show that during the past ten years bank wreckers, embezzlers and defaulters have robbed the people of this country of over $100,000,000, an average of over $10,000,000 per annum; and this state of things has been growing worse the past two years, for the year 1892 shows robberies by the above-mentioned methods of about $9,000,000, while 1893 shows about $19,000,000, 1894 about $25,000,000, and 1895 shows over $4,000,000 to July 1st.

In considering the problem of the increase of this sort of crime, it must be understood that there are in private business more trusted agents, while the trust funds are vastly more numerous and in much greater volume than were known in any previous age of the world. The development of commerce and industries of all sorts is on a scale of extraordinary magnitude, so that the owners or stockholders cannot possibly conduct, or even supervise, their business in many cases, but must trust all to agents and assistants.

As a result, there are many more of such custodians of other people's money than would have been possible when business was not done in such colossal style. And so, too, there is a larger demand for honesty to administer these trusts than was ever before possible. Nevertheless, opportunities make temptations.

This is peculiarly an age of luxury and extravagance. The accumulation of great wealth through processes of speculation has created habits of extravagant expenditure and unrestrained indulgence that have exerted most evil effects upon men who have not the means to engage in such style of living. The temptations which assail men in positions of trust are difficult to resist when a man's inclinations are toward luxurious living, and he ends by stealing for his indulgences.

But there is another class carried away by the hope that they can also acquire fortunes by speculation, and so they make the first venture with their own money. That is soon lost, and then the trust funds in their hands are drawn on. Not one in a million of these desperate gamblers ever enjoy any success. He conceals his embezzlements by all the ingenious devices in his reach, while he continues to multiply his guilt in the hope of one day making a great strike, which will not only enable him to pay back the amount of his robberies, but to enrich himself besides. But all his dishonest ventures end in failure and exposure, disgrace, and most probably the state's prison closes his career.

But when a man goes actively into politics he is at once assailed by demands for money. The rascals and loafers who live by politics at once pounce upon the new man and assure him that their support and influence are necessary to his success. If he can resist these attacks, he soon finds that he is assessed heavily for campaign funds and other political expenses, and he is made to understand that he must come into subjection to the managers of the "ring" or "machine" that controls affairs. Any failure to comply with these demands means such powerful opposition that he can make no head against it, but becomes the victim of persecution and hostility of every ring politician, from the highest to the lowest.

The official criminal in many cases doubtless deserves pity; but, above all, he ought to be punished. It is easier to rob the public than it is to cheat private employers. Then the public official ought especially to be an honest man, and, when he fails in his duty, let him pay the penalty.

When?

From The New York Sun.

The most striking characteristic of the Cleveland administration has risen into great prominence during the last eighteen months of the president's term. The secret of the extraordinary sensationalism with which Mr. Cleveland succeeds in investing the more conspicuous performances of the executive, lies in first creating a crisis, with which as a background the statesman who extricates us shall appear as a providential deliverer; and it is upon this principle, probably, that the alarms and the humiliations brought upon us through the white house's foreign policy have been permitted to accumulate to the point where, being no longer tolerable, a change will reveal the president as a true champion of Americanism and a hero.

Such a coming hero has been heralded loudly by various cuckoos; but he is not yet here. Perhaps the situation is not deemed ripe for his appearance. The national irritation at our government's cold indifference to the struggle in Cuba, and to the impudent aggressions of England upon the republican peoples further south, has not yet become severe enough. The sense of relief at the beginning of another policy could as yet hardly be so strong and deep as to inspire gratitude for the statesman who should inaugurate it, and readiness to forget the disgust and dissatisfaction of the past.

When is this new cuckoo ideal of Mr. Cleveland to appear, and begin to take up the great work for which preparation has been made with such relentless contempt for American interests and the teachings of James Monroe?

Chicago and the South.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Many prominent people in this city recently have made quite an effort to get acquainted with merchants in the cotton states. They have met a good many business men from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee and other southern states, and the men on each side talked of "the duty of forming broader and closer connections between the two sections." That hardly can be done without the removal of the discriminating prohibitory railroad tariff wall which has repeatedly and fully been called attention to as raised between the two sections, in direct violation of the spirit of the constitution of the United States, which peremptorily forbids the levying of export duties or impeding commerce between the several states of the union. That discrimination by railroads has been in existence for fully sixteen years, and during the latter third part of that time we have had seven interstate commissioners, each drawing a big salary, and doing little more to earn it than carelessly puffing cigars in their office, while regarding with utter apathy and indifferent silence the misdeeds of the railroad officials south of the Ohio river, in plain breach of the law the commission was appointed to enforce.

The Atlanta Excursion.

From The Chicago Record.

In sending out its generous invitation to the people of the north and northwest to visit the Atlanta exposition in force next month the south is making an effort in which the northerners should be glad to meet it more than half-way. The invitation has taken form in the cordial announcement sent out by the members of the Chicago Southern States Association, which has also sent speial notices to hundreds of northern citizens that they are cordially wanted to take part in the excursion. The date fixed for the departure from this city is November 8th or 9th.

Let there be a quick and heavy response to this invitation. That excursion should convey to Atlanta a crowd of people big enough to represent not only Chicago, but the whole northwest. The exposition in itself is an inducement to which northern people should yield for the pleasure it will give them, and northern business men should study for the profit resulting from an extension of their field of mercantile activity. Moreover, the exposition deserves success, just as the world's fair deserved success—because it is a venture in which the nation ought to take a wholesome pride. What is even of more importance, the northern people in going south will be showing their southern neighbors that the spirit in which the invitation is extended is reciprocated and that the old lines of sectionalism, so far as the north is concerned, will be willingly obliterated.

It is to be hoped that the response will surpass expectations. A note of inquiry to any of the members of the Chicago Southern States Association, or to that body direct, will give any citizen the information which he may require about the excursion.

But information as to the reasons why he should go the citizen hardly needs. He has a chance to secure for himself much genuine pleasure in company with one of the largest delegations that have ever visited one part of the country from another; and he has also the opportunity to help signalize the warmth of the relations between north and south.

THE DOOLY FAMILY.

The Name of Dooly County and for Whom It Was Named.

Editor Constitution—The very reliable and historically instructive communication from your correspondent, Mr. Crawford, in last Sunday's Constitution from Lincolnton, Ga., contains in the following extract one very common and wide-spread error, which needs correction:

"Two counties in Georgia today bear the names of Georgians whose eyes first opened to the light of day in the county of Lincoln. One of them is Dooly county, and it will serve as the monument of Judge John M. Dooly as long as Georgia is a state. The other is Murray county, which was named in honor of the distinguished Thomas Murray, the statesman from Lincoln in the olden times."

Dooly county was not named, as is popularly supposed, after Judge John Mitchell Dooly, the once famous Georgia jurist, wit and humorist, but takes its name from his father, Colonel John Dooly, of revolutionary fame. But little appears to be known, or to have been left on record concerning him, but that little is highly creditable. "White's Statistics of Georgia" contains the following brief sketch which may well be reproduced in regard to him:

"The family of the Doolys originally came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina. Colonel John Dooly, from whom the name of Dooly county was derived, settled in Lincoln county about the beginning of the American revolution and received a commission as a captain in the Georgia Continental brigade. His brother, Captain Thomas Dooly, a gallant officer, was murdered by the Indians under circumstances so aggravated that he determined, regardless of consequences, to embrace the first opportunity to avenge his death. The circumstances were these:

"Early in a skirmish with the savages on the 22d of July, 1776, near the Oconee river, Captain Thomas Dooly received a very severe wound, but indifferent to his sufferings, he continued to encourage his men and actually fired two shots at the enemy after he was wounded. His junior officer, more intent upon his own safety than upon his duty, neglected his commander and was one among the first to leave the ground. Captain Dooly, in an agony of suffering, implored his men not to leave him in the power of his enemies; but, seized with consternation and following the example of their lieutenant, they left him to his fate and when last seen he was in the act of defending himself with the end of his gun. He was afterwards murdered by the foe and Captain John Dooly concerted a plan to attack the Indians at Galyshinton after propositions of peace had been made by the constituted authorities. The plan was discovered, Captain Dooly was arrested and a courtmartial ordered, but he gave up his commission and was shortly afterwards appointed colonel of militia in Wilkes county. His conduct on all occasions was that of a brave and active officer, anxious to be employed in cases where danger was to be incurred. The Indians were aware of his determination to punish them for the murder of his brother and the mere mention of his name would created terror among them. Colonel Dooly was conspicuous in the various skirmishes on both sides of the Savannah river, above and below Petersburg. At Kettle Creek he commanded the right wing of Colonel Clarke's force and contributed to the victory which declared itself in favor of the American arms. After this signal action he was engaged for a length of time in affording protection to the frontiers, in which harassing duty he gained much credit. In 1789 this brave officer came to his death by the hands of a party of tories, who entered his house at midnight and murdered him. He left several sons, among whom was Judge Dooly, one of the ablest men in Georgia."

From the above brief sketch, which I am unable to verify, as no authority is cited by the writer, but which is no doubt substantially correct, it will be seen that from either the father or the son Dooly county might have inherited an honored and historically worthy name, but the honor of furnishing the county's name belongs to the former, the father. It may be stated here, too, that Judge John Mitchell Dooly, the son, was born in Lincoln county in the year 1772 and died there in 1827.

Dooly county was laid off and its boundaries fixed by the land lottery act of 1821 and was originally a very large county, covering what are now several of the largest and wealthiest counties of southwest Georgia, among them being Lee, Wilcox, Worth and a part of Pulaski and of Macon. By successive legislative "land grabbing" acts, however, Dooly has long since been shorn of her once magnificent proportions, and although a large and wealthy county still, is only a fraction of its former self. The latest act of legislative spoliation in this direction, and one from which Dooly suffered more than from all the others combined, was committed by the legislature of 1860, which, by a short and slippery act of five or six lines, transferred all that part of the county lying north and west of Hogcrawl creek to the county of Macon and which embraced at that time the wealthiest and most populous portion of the county. It is not likely that any future representative from Dooly will readily consent to any similar additional acts of spoliation.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.

Eatonton, Ga., October 29th.

That Naughty Dance.

From The New York Evening World.

The coutah-coutah dance has given Georgia a conniption fit. Georgians didn't like it. They blush and beg to be excused from looking in its direction while the thing is going. The legislature of the state, too, is "agin" it, and a bill prohibiting the coutah-coutah on the streets of Cairo at the Atlanta exposition has already passed the house of representatives.

Chicago didn't treat the coutah-coutah in this frigid-shouldered and high-handed way. It took the oriental monkey-jiggery to its heart, and held it there in the warmest kind of embrace. It made it the star feature of the world's fair, and the coutah-coutah stood by Chicago as loyally as Chicago stood by it. Indeed, many people say that it was the coutah-coutah that made the Chicago world's fair a success.

Of course, Chicago will not be able to understand why Atlanta should refuse to be coutah-coutahed in the same way. Chicago saw nothing wrong in the dance, but then there is only one Chicago, and Atlanta is not her prophet.

His Only Chance.

First Cholly—What was the cause of Fweddie jumping into the river? Some love affaih?

Second Cholly—No; it was the only way he could get in the swim.

DEMOCRACY IN 1896.

Senator Walsh Declares the Policy of the Party in Presidential Matters.

From The New York Herald.

The democratic party, with Mr. Cleveland as president, was returned to power when the United States was in the throes of the worst panic, financial, industrial and commercial, that the world has ever known. The paralysis of business embraced the civilized world. Depression, stagnation, demoralization, panic prevailed throughout the land. President Cleveland and the democratic party, for the first time in thirty-three years, had nominal control of the executive and legislative departments of the government. I say nominal, because, unfortunately, there were a few men elected to congress as democrats who at the supreme moment failed to vote for reform measures to which their party was pledged. It may be that the democratic party, having lost its opportunity to bring about in full the financial and industrial reforms to which it was pledged, has forfeited its claims to public confidence and will lose the privilege of administering the government. That appears to be the verdict of the public sentiment of the country as rendered at the last congressional election. But the people are mecurial, and at times unreasonable, as in this instance, and their sober second thought may reverse the judgment of 1894 in 1896.

Certain it is that the reforms which the country needs and demands are not to be expected from a party whose chief claim to popular favor rests upon the oppression and spoliation of the masses for the benefit of the privileged and protected classes. No party that is not honestly in favor of bimetallism and of a reduction of taxation upon the necessaries of life should ever again command the voluntary support of the American people. No party that is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio established by law prior to 1873 and of a strictly revenue tariff should be intrusted with the administration of the federal government.

In an editorial in The Herald July 20, 1894, you said: "Protection must go, gradually, if possible, but it must go." The republican party has already placed itself on record in several of the leading states, where conventions have been held, as in favor of protection and the single gold standard, both of which have robbed the producers of the south and west unmercifully and beyond the powers of endurance. As The Herald truthfully said in the article referred to—"Agriculture has been compelled to sell its products for less than the actual cost of production." The south and the west have been impoverished, while the middle and eastern states have been enriched. This has been done by the republican party under the iniquitous tariff system of protection and its drastic and oppressive financial policy, which has appreciated the value of gold and depreciated the price of raw material and agricultural products. Both are needed and demanded to benefit the manufacturers of the eastern and middle states. And this is precisely the condition of England as to the raw material and breadstuffs of the south and west.

The policy and the measures of the republican party do not entitle it to the confidence or support of the American people, and I cannot believe that it will be again entrusted with power to administer the federal government. If the democratic party has but the courage of its convictions it will proclaim its principles and pledge itself anew without equivocation to the enactment of such measures of financial and tariff reform as will bring relief to the great mass of producers and consumers of the country, who are now overwhelmed with debt—the result of vicious and privileged legislation.

Titanic Burdens of the Tariff.

The returns of the eleventh census confirm the position taken by The Herald, that the "burdens of the tariff are far too mountainous for even the Titanic shoulders of the American people." You will find by reference to the census, that there are 5,051,666 persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Their wages amounted to $2,283,216,529, and the products to $9,372,427,283. The whole number of persons engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining—these three being classed in one head by the department—was 9,013,201. The value of the total products was $3,091,615,630. This is the way in which protection impoverishes the farmers and enriches the manufacturers. You can make the calculation for yourself and see what the tribute amounts to that is levied upon the south and west by the duties imposed under the present democratic tariff. When the charges for freight, interest and insurance are added to the present rates of duty, the American manufacturer has the home market protected to the amount of over 40 per cent. If his greed is satisfied with an average duty of 20 per cent, the tribute levied for his benefit on American consumption would be $1,800,000,000, which is nearly four times the annual tax levied upon the American people for the support of the government, or more than ten times the amount of the revenue collected by the government on imports.

There is no justice in the system of taxation which permits this gigantic robbery. Its sufferance is a monument to the patience, conservatism and patriotism of the American people, who have for so long borne this enormous burden of taxation. The iniquity of it is apparent. There is neither justice in nor justification for a system of taxation where 22.40 per cent of the population, with over six billions of dollars of capital invested, as against 39.64 per cent, with seventeen billions of dollars invested, are permitted to make out of their products nine billions of dollars as against three billions.

Under the present system of tariff taxation the American people are compelled to purchase over nine-tenths of the products of the manufacturers of the eastern and middle states at a maximum of cost, while the products of the farmers of the south and west, which constitute over 75 per cent of the exports of the United States, have to be sold at minimum prices in free trade markets in competition with like products of the world from India to Brazil. If The Herald feels interested, as I have no doubt that it does, in the details of the products of the world from India to Brazil, it will find them in the census bulletin ninety-nine and the statistical abstract of the eleventh census. An analysis of these official documents will demonstrate the most colossal system of robbery under the forms of law. The census returns show the manner by which protection impoverishes the farmers and enriches the manufacturers.

The democratic party has made substantial progress in the line of tariff reforms, but it must go farther in order to relieve the producers and consumers of the great south and still greater west from the crushing burden of taxation laid on their shoulders by the worse than Egyptian task masters of the republican party.

Vital Currency Question.

There is another vital issue that must be met fairly—that is, the currency question. The republican party has already declared for the gold standard and for protection. I say this because the republican party of the great state of Pennsylvania has so declared, and the republicans of that state and of the great state of New York may be looked upon as giving voice to the sentiment of the republican party on national affairs.

The democratic party should come out squarely for bimetallism and demand the repeal of the act of 1873, which closed the mints to the free coinage of silver. It should also demand a still further reduction of tariff taxation on the necessaries of life.

If I had any influence in shaping the platform of the party in the next national convention it would declare in favor of the following measures:

1. The free and independent coinage of silver.
2. Tariff reform.
3. An income tax.
4. State banks of issue.
5. The construction of the Nicaragua canal.

I know that The Herald has the interests of the American people at heart, and that it most earnestly desires to conserve in every possible way the public weal.

PATRICK WALSH.

"A Killing Frost" in Atlanta!

From The New York Press.

The president's visit to the Atlanta exposition reveals the fact that in that part of the country which he has chiefly sought to serve his political admirers have cooled. The farmers and the planters of the south did not turn out to see him, even though all the best bands and the crack regiments of artillery and cavalry of the south were there to give eclat to his reception.

ONE MORE ESCAPES

James Doyle the Latest Murderer to Get Away.

HE KILLED ALBERT EMMETT

Fired a Bullet Into the Temple of Emmett While in a Drunken Frenzy and Then Escaped.

One more murderer has made his escape from the Atlanta officers. The records show that at least six murderers who have committed crimes this year in Atlanta have escaped and remain at large.

To that number of escaped murderers Will Myers might be added.

The last murderer to make good his escape is James Doyle, who shot Albert Emmett in a drunken brawl at Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show early yesterday morning. Doyle fired a bullet into the brain of Emmett, and after fifteen minutes left the scene of the tragedy and made good his escape.

Yesterday morning's murder was a tragic one. It occurred in the big dining tent at the show grounds about 2 o'clock. In the glare of a lamp Doyle placed the barrel of his pistol to the temple of Emmett and sent a ball speeding through the latter's brain. Seeing the agonizing result of his desperate work the murderer then leaned over his victim and begged him to speak a word of recognition.

The crime was committed while the two men were in a desperate struggle. Both men were drinking, but it seems that Doyle was the drunker of the two. While attempting to wrest a pistol from the hand of Doyle to protect a third man Emmett met his death. In a moment of desperate frenzy, caused by drink, Doyle jerked it from the grasp of Emmett and deliberately fired a bullet into the temple of the latter.

There was no eye-witness to the crime, but the details of the desperate and fatal struggle are well known by a man who was within a few feet of the two men. He was separated from them only by a canvas tent. He saw the struggle when it began and heard the report of the pistol when it rang out an instant after the two men rolled under a canvas tent out of his sight. When he last saw the men in deadly combat Doyle held a pistol tightly grasped in his hand, with which he was attempting to shoot Emmett.

Wade the Only Witness.

The man who witnessed the struggle between the men, and who is the only man that can testify against Doyle, is R. H. Wade, an employe at the dining hall of the "Wild West" show. Emmett was endeavoring to protect him from the anger of Doyle when the latter killed him. The three men were alone in a small tent connecting with the dining hall when the fatal struggle began. All had been drinking. Doyle was about drunk. Doyle missed his watch, and in his drunkenness accused Wade of having the valuable. Wade denied the accusation. Doyle pulled his pistol and said that somebody had it, and he proposed to know who it was.

Emmett saw that Doyle was desperate and irresponsible. Fearing that he might begin shooting at Wade, Emmett jumped up from his seat at the table where the men had been drinking. Grabbing Doyle's wrist and attempting to get possession of the pistol, Emmett found himself in a desperate struggle with Doyle. The latter fought like a madman, and the two men upset the tables and other things in the room. Doyle attempted to shoot Emmett, but the latter held his hand and managed to protect himself while the struggle lasted in the small tent.

Begged His Victim To Speak.

Wade became frightened at the encounter, and instead of going to the assistance of Emmett he stood by and watched the two men in combat. Emmett and Doyle fell to the ground and rolled out of the tent into the main dining hall. The two men fought only for an instant in the dining hall, when the fatal pistol shot rang out and Emmett loosened his grasp on Doyle, falling flat on his back. Wade rushed in and saw Doyle standing over his victim begging Emmett to speak to him. Wade then ran out for assistance, but returned and found Doyle still bending over the prostrate man. Emmett was gasping for breath and was unconscious.

Wade again rushed out for help after Doyle attempted to get him to stop. Doyle asked Wade for his hat, and begged him not to call for the police, but Wade ran away. When he and others returned they found that Doyle had gone. No trace of the murderer could be found, and he is yet at large.

Not Employes of Mr. Cody.

Doyle, Wade and Emmett were employes of T. J. Robbins, who furnishes meals to Buffalo Bill's show people. The men had no connection with the show. Robbins has the contract for feeding Buffalo Bill's people, and Doyle and Emmett were waiters in his service. Wade is known as a water man. The three were together in a small tent adjoining the main dining tent yesterday morning. All were drinking.

Coroner Paden took charge of the body of Emmett yesterday and held an inquest during the day. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that Emmett came to his death by a pistol wound inflicted by James Doyle, the same being murder. Wade was the only witness at the inquest. No other person knew of the desperate struggle and its result until told of it by Wade. The occupants and employes of the camp were asleep at the time of the crime.

Threatened if He Told.

Wade testified that the men about the place threatened him if he told about the crime. He said that Doyle had friends in camp who cursed him (Wade) for not giving Doyle his hat and assisting him to get away. The witness said that he was afraid of the men, and at first decided to keep his mouth closed about the crime, but thought later that the murder should be made known. He repeated the story of the crime in a thrilling manner.

Emmett, the murdered man, was from Manchester, N. H. His mother resides in that place, and she was telegraphed of the tragedy yesterday morning. During the day she telegraphed asking that the body of her son be sent to New Hampshire.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

James Doyle has been in the employ of Robbins some time. He is about forty years old and is considered a bad man. He worked as a waiter. He and Emmett quarreled during the earlier part of the night, but the trouble had been settled some time before the murder.

No trace of the murderer, Doyle, was discovered yesterday. The police and county officers are making a vigorous search for him, but he has the same chance to remain at large as the six other murderers before him.

Seven Murderers at Large.

The six murderers who have escaped this year are: M. E. Jackson, the negro who cut Ed Wilson's head off with an ax last May; Will Bruce and Adolphus Badger, the two negroes who murdered a negro named Beatty on the 4th of July; George Young, the negro who shot and killed Thomas Edwards on Peters street a few weeks ago; the unknown murderer of Baker A. Bass, and James Doyle, the murdered of Emmett yesterday morning.

Will Myers, the murderer of Forrest Crowley, escaped from jail last week, making seven now at large.

Of two other murders committed this year, one of the murderers gave himself up to the police—Dr. Hanvey. John Carroll, who killed a woman on Decatur street several weeks ago, was captured by officers.

TWO GRITTY TEAMS.

GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITIES PLAY TODAY.

They Are Not Satisfied with the Result of Last Saturday's Game and Will Try It Over.

This afternoon is the time set for the great football game between the boys of the 'varsity, at Athens, and the boys of the University of North Carolina.

This game will be the second game between these two teams. The game of last Saturday was won by the Tarheel players, but this afternoon the 'varsity boys are out for victory.

It will be a great game. It will be as the battle of two great armies when they meet, both determined to have victory perch on their banner. On one side will be the colors of the North Carolinians and on all sides will the colors of the University of Georgia float.

Both teams are par excellent. Last Saturday's game alone would prove this, not mentioning the long list of victories of the Tarheels or the big and good record of our own 'varsity players.

The latter team has been practicing since last season and would surprise many of its former equals were they again to meet on the gridiron. The improvement of the present Georgia team over last season's team is almost too much to comprehend. They are now undoubtedly Georgia's best football players. If the result of the game this evening does not differ with last Saturday's result, the North Carolinians can certainly feel proud of their team.

The game will come off at Athletic park at 3:30 o'clock.

The lineup of the University of Georgia will be as follows:

Cochran, center; Moore, right guard; Kent, right tackle; Kilforin, right end; Connally, left guard; Price, left tackle; Snider, left end; Morris, right half; Nally, left half; Barrow, quarter half; Stubbs, captain, and full back; substitutes, Chapman, Middlebrooks, Pomeroy, Hulsey, Turner.

The University of North Carolina team will be:

Merrick, right end; Baird, right tackle; Collier, right guard; White, center, Hurley, left guard; Wright, left tackle; Gregory, captain, left end; Whitaker, quarter back; Moore, right half; Nicklin, left half; Stanley, full back.

THIS IS ATLANTA DAY.

The Streets of the Town Will Be Silent and Business Abandoned.

Today it is expected that the largest crowd ever assembled at the exposition will go out to do Atlanta honor.

Thursday is Atlanta day and every true Atlantian ill naturally make an effort to make the exposition a hummer in point of attendance as well as a gala event. The programme is one of the best yet got together and there will be no lack of interest in the amusement line.

All the business houses have decided to close their doors and many of the foremost ones have shown enthusiasm enough to go so far as to purchase tickets with which to compliment their employes, besides the closing of their establishments and announcing a holiday.

Numerous citizens have made donations and a fund is already afoot to have the poor people of the town attend, so it goes without saying that a crowd of unusual proportions will be out to see the wonders of the great fair. Of course every one will ask himself what is the best thing to do directly after entering the exposition grounds. Right now you may put it "wayback" into your head that the most satisfactory thing you can possibly do is to get a glass of the most famous beer ever brewed, and that is Pabst's.

Those who try it today will agree with one accord that it is the most popular. Bare's Restaurant Francais, onthe Midway, serves it.

BETTER PAY FOR JURORS.

The Local Justices Are Working for an Increase in Their Pay.

Judge Edgar H. Orr and other justices of the peace are circulating petitions in the interest of jurors in their courts.

The petition asks the legislature to pass a law providing that the compensation allowed jurors in justices' courts be the same as allowed jurors in other courts. The present law allows the jurors in justice courts only 25 cents for each verdict, and sometimes they are occupied an entire day in trying a single case, for which they receive only 25 cents. Grand jurors and petit jurors receive $2 per day. The justice court jurors are drawn from the same box as the grand jurors and they do not think it right that they should receive so little pay.

It is often a hard matter to get men to serve as jurors in a justice's court, so little is the pay.

The petition may not be sent to the present legislature as it, at its last session, refused to pass the law asked for, but if not this, the next legislature will be petitioned by a strong paper with thousands of signatures, asking that jurors in justices' courts be allowed better compensation for their services.

1,500 MORE SPINDLES.

That Number To Be Added to Douglasville's Cotton Mill.

The Eden Park cotton mills, of Douglasville, will increase its capacity 1,500 spindles before December 15th.

Colonel Joe James said yesterday that the mill owners had decided to add 1,500 spindles to the 2,500 already operated, making a total of 4.000. The additional spindles will be put in at once and will be in operation by December 15th.

The action of this mill in putting in additional spindles will add a large number of employes to the pay roll of the company. The town of Douglasville will be benefited by the action of the mill company.

FAVORS OUR SHOW

Strong Resolutions Indorsing the Exposition Passed by the Legislature.

OFFERED BY SPEAKER FLEMING

Commends It to the Public—Many New Bills Introduced and Many Old Ones Passed.

The feature of yesterday's session of the house was the resolution of Speaker Fleming, strongly indorsing and commending the exposition.

The resolution was presented during the morning and was unanimously adopted. In the resolution the work of the state officials in preparing the Georgia exhibit was heartily praised. The paper closed by the very strongest commendation of the entire show.

Speaker Fleming presented the resolutions, which were read and adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, by the house, the senate concurring, That we congratulate the governor, the commissioner of agriculture and the other members of the board on the splendid exhibit of Georgia's resources made by them at the Cotton States and International exposition.

"Resolved, further, That we congratulate the exposition company and the city of Atlanta and the state of Georgia on the magnificent success of the Cotton States and International exposition, which is now complete in every department and which in breadth of scope and perfection of detail has gone far beyond the most sanguine expectation of the original projectors.

"Resolved, further, That we commend the exposition to the generous patronage of the public as affording educational opportunities unsurpassed by any previous exposition in this country, except, perhaps, the world's fair at Chicago."

The time of the house was taken up yesterday morning with the regular routine business. A number of new bills were introduced. They are as follows:

Mr. Longley—To amend the charter of the city of Dalton, so as to authorize the mayor and council of that city to elect a mayor pro tem., etc. Also a bill amending the charter of the city of Dalton so as to require the clerk of the city council to collect all taxes, licenses and fees due the city. Also a bill to authorize the mayor and council of Dalton to require every person, firm, company or corporation doing business in the city to register annually his or her trade, calling, business or profession in a book to be kept by the clerk of the council.

Mr. Dodson—For the relief of Mrs. Jane Clements.

Mr. Fulwood—To fix the time for the holding of the courts of the various counties composing the Tallapoosa circuit. Also a bill to require public officers to keep an account of their fees, to publish the same and prescribe penalty for violation of the same. Also a bill to repeal an act to amend section 3910(d) of the code of Georgia. Also a bill to provide for the filing, hearing and determining of contested election cases in this state.

Blalock, of Rabun—To amend section 605 of the code of Georgia, which provides for giving notice of the application for laying out new roads by inserting after the word "courthouse," in the fourth line of said section, the followings words: "Also at the election precincts of the militia districts."

Mr. Giles, of Houston—To amend the constitution of 1877 by adding an additional articles thereto prohibiting the sale in this state of all alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one pint or in any quantity when it is allowed by the seller to be drank on the premises where sold, or in any quantity when not absolutely pure.

Mr. Fouche, of Floyd—To define duties, liabilities and obligations of receivers of trustees and assignors of corporations owning or operating the same. Also to regulate the practice in the courts of this state.

Mr. Branan, of Fulton—To require owners of real estate to return for taxation the value of the lands separate from the improvements thereon.

Mr. Moore, of Clayton—To amend section 254 of the code of 1882 so as to allow executors and administrators to distribute estates on the basis of the appraisement made under section 2516 of the code.

Mr. Johnson, of Hall—To declare councilmen and aldermen of cities ineligible during their term of office to any municipal office in said town by accepting offices created by the general assembly.

Mr. Wilkinson—To prohibit merchants from opening their business on Sunday.

Mr. McWhorter—To refund to Charles J. Dority the amount of the liquor license of 1892.

Mr. Screven, of Chatham—To exempt certain state, county and city officers from carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. McCurdy—To regulate the rights and manner of legal adjustments in this state, approved October 15, 1879.

Mr. Willinck, of Chatham—To authorize the mayor and council of Savannah to condemn property for the purpose of widening, extending or stretching streets.

Mr. Middlebrooks—To amend section 4255 of the code of 1882 so as to provide an additional mode of nullifying bills of exception.

Mr. Walker, of Pierce—To amend section 943(a) of the code of 1882, providing for the selection by the governor of banks in certain therein named as state depositories.

Mr. Spence—Defining the duties of the officers of certain municipal authorities, commission merchants and factors, making it a misdemeanor for failing to comply therewith.

Mr. McCurry, of Hart—To amend section 2057 of the code of Georgia.

Mr. Hutcherson—To prescribe the time of trial for divorce cases in this state and the manner of serving divorce suits.

Bills Passed Yesterday.

The following bills were called up for a third reading and passed:

Mr. Coleman, of Emanuel—To abolish the county court of Emanuel county, with amendment by committee that all cases now on the dockets of said court, both civil and criminal, shall be transferred to the superior court of Emanuel county.

Mr. McDaniel, of Fannin—For the protection of fish in Fannin county and fix penalty for the violation of the same.

Mr. McDaniel—To incorporate the town of Morgantown, in Fannin county.

Mr. Worley, of Elbert—To change the time for the holding of the regular quarterly term of the county court of Elbert county.

Mr. Fouche, of Floyd—To authorize the city of Rome to issue and sell bonds to retire the bonded indebtedness of said county.

Mr. Fouche—To change the corporate limits of the city of Rome. Also a bill to amend the charter of Rome so as to repeal section 46 of the charter of Rome. Also to amend the charter of Rome so as to create a water commission for said city and to define its powers.

Mr. Hopkins, of Thomas—To authorize the city of Thomasville to issue bonds to the amount of $35,000 for improving waterworks and for improving streets, etc.

Mr. Smith, of Telfair—To amend section 936(a) of the code of 1882 which fixes the pay of the tax receiver one-half of the amount of the tax collector in this state, so as to provide that the receiver shall be paid the same amount as tax collector, was lost.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, offered a resolution congratulating the governor, the commissioner of agriculture and the other members of the board upon the superior exhibit made of Georgia's resources at the Cotton States and International exposition. Also congratulating the exposition company upon the magnificent exhibits, which are complete in every department, and recommending the exposition to the patronage of the public as offering educational opportunities unsurpassed by any previous exposition of the kind, except perhaps, the world's fair at Chicago. This was carried unanimously.

The chancellor of the State university was asked to address the general assembly on Tuesday, November 4th, at 11 o'clock.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

A Convention of the Baptist Church To Be Held in Atlanta Next Month.

One of the most notable religious gatherings that ever met in the south will meet in Atlanta on the 21st of November. It is the convention of the Southern Baptist Young People's Union.

This convention will bring together the young people of the Baptist denomination from Maryland to Texas.

The south is the stronghold of the Baptist denomination and this convention will represent several million young people. Most of the southern states have their state organizations and hold their state conventions, but this is the first general convention of the kind that the south has ever seen.

The convention meets pursuant to a call of the Georgia Baptist Young People's convention, held at Macon, Ga., last September. That convention thought that the young people's work in the denomination would be greatly promoted by the organization of a Southern Baptist Young People's Union within the limits of the Southern Baptist convention, so a call to the southern churches and societies was issued accordingly.

Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. McDonald are very prominent in the movement, and it was largely through their efforts that the convention was called. The convention will meet at the First Baptist church and continue in session two days. Many of the leading Baptist divines and laymen of the south will be in attendance.

At the Baptist pastors' conference last Monday a general reception committee to meet the delegates and to provide for their entertainment was appointed. Mr. W. W. Gaines was made chairman of that committee.

The convention, meeting, as it does, during the very best time of the exposition, will be exceedingly large. Many Baptists will postpone the time of their coming until the convention meets and thus attend both at the same time.

CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF.

The W. D. Gash Company Is Temporarily Embarrassed Financially.

The W. D. Gash Company, with offices in the Equitable building, was closed yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Hill on a mortgage in favor of the Stearns Bicycle Company.

The mortgage is for more than $3,000 and is supposed to be greater than is the stock now on hand in the possession of the Gash Company.

Mr. Gash, one of the partners in the firm, says that their embarrassment is occasioned solely on account of their inability to get the bicycles as fast as they sold them. He says that the Stearns factory has been behind with him in filling orders for some time. In a short while he hopes to adjust all matters and continued the business.

The firm has been established in the city for several months and handled bicycles, typewriters and office supplies exclusively. They have made many friends since the business was first opened and their friends hope that an early settlement may be effected.

CAN RIDE FOR A NICKEL.

The Southern and the Street Cars Will Carry Passengers for Five Cents.

The Southern railway and the Consolidated will carry passengers to the exposition for 5 cents today.

Just one nickel is the price of transportation from the city to the grounds. This fare is for the day only and applies to adults as well as children. It will be the price charged everybody on all lines running to the exposition grounds.

The Southern will run trains every few minutes and the Consolidated will have cars to accommodate all who go out that way. Over all the lines frequent schedules will be run and there will be no delay in getting either to or from the city.

This reduction in fare means that there will be thousands who will go out and pass through the gates.

GREAT IS HAGENBECK.

The Animal Show on the Midway Is Full of Interesting Features.

Hagenbeck is entertaining the people who visit the exposition with his trained animals.

The show is instructive and entertaining and some of the feats performed by the trained animals are nothing short of miraculous. From the monkey to the lion there is much to be seen. The show develops the wonderful power of mind intelligence over brute instinct.

It is the same show that attracted so much attention in Chicago and the programme is almost identical. Several new features, however, have been added and the show is now at its best.

A Unique Feature of the Exposition.

Though called a copy of the World's fair, the exposition has one remarkably attractive feature seen at no modern fair. They have all had every variety of show and fad that art could devise, but the Cotton States exposition stands alone in having brought out of the past the most unique piece of American history. The Old Plantation is a perfect reproduction of the freaks and fun of the negro in his cabin life. Those who imagine they have seen this race in the street, the kitchen, or the hut, to learn their error and see that not dreamed of in modern times, have only to visit this Midway attraction, compact with songs, dances, wit and life.

To one who cares for a glimpse of olden times it is worth fifty pages of history. To the child or youth of the day it is an object lesson he will likely not have an opportunity again to gain. The completeness with which the Old Plantation is here produced; the life and realism it is given; the fun and merriment it creates has become a genuine curiosity to the exposition management itself. President Cleveland came, saw and laughed, and this show is rapidly becoming the characteristic show of the Midway, the unique affair of the fair.

A Slight Blaze on a Roof.

The residence of Mr. Peter Lynch, on the corner o fTrinity and Loyd streets, caught fire last evening just at dark. The fire was on the roof, but very little damage was done before the flames were extinguished by the fire department. It is supposed that the flames started from a spark of fire from the chimney.

No Meeting Today.

There will be no meeting at the Home for the Friendless today on account of it being Atlanta day.

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH

The Phenomenal Increase of the Christian Church in Georgia.

SHOWN BY THE CONVENTION

Election of Officers Held—An Interesting Session Held on the Exposition Grounds Yesterday.

The state convention of all the Christian churches of Georgia, after an interesting session of three days, adjourned last night.

At the meeting held in the First Christian church, on Hunter street, yesterday morning the following officers were elected for the year:

President, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor of the First Christian church.

Vice president, H. C. Bowen, of Savannah; corresponding secretary, H. C. Combs, of Macon; treasurer, John Cooper, of Atlanta; state evangelist, E. L. Shelnut.

Under the direction of these able leaders the progress of the church during the coming year will be even more decided than during the year which has just closed.

In the Woman's Building.

The afternoon session was held in the woman's building on the exposition grounds Dr. C. P. Williamson presiding.

The session was held on the grounds as a matter of convenience to the delegates, many of whom wished to see the exposition, but had only a limited amount of time at their command.

Quite a number of excellent talks were made during the session, and various questions pertinent to the welfare o fthe church were discussed by the members of the convention. Addresses were delivered by H. C. Bowen, of Savannah; C. C. Smith, of Ohio, and Miss Lois White, of Indianapolis, Ind.

In addition to the state delegates, various other states of the union have been represented during the session. Among these are: Florida, Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee, North Carolina and Indiana.

A Prosperous Year.

The year which has just closed has been a prosperous one in the affairs of the church.

Several new churches have been organized, and over a thousand names have been added to the membership of this religious denomination.

Successful revival meetings have been held in Macon, Savannah, Athens and other places, and the results in each case have been phenomenal.

The outlook for the present year is full of encouragement. A large sum of money was pledged for thorough evangelistic work during the year.

"COLD?" SAYS MAJOR BURKE.

HE TELLS OF COLONEL CODY AND THE WEATHER.

He Relates General Sheridan's Winter Campaigns Against the Indians in the West.

Major John M. Burke, the hale and hearty, put his face against the east wind and smiled.

"Cold?" he said, with fine contempt, "rain? east wind? Why, it's lovely. Our show is at its best when the snow is on the ground and the icycles are dripping from the east. Why this is beautiful. There's George Turner, editor of The New York Recorder, he always waits until the thermometer is about zero before he will go to our show. Remember when we were in London. Snow was on the ground and the hail had fallen as big as pecans. Cold east wind was blowing. We turned people away. Our show flourishes when it's cold, raining or snowing.

"Talking about staying away from the show for a little cold and rain. Do you know Phil Sheridan? Do you know how he inaugurated the policy of fighting Indians when it was cold? The Indian was the greatest man in this country. He was the prototype of the big fellows who own yachts and game preserves and trout streams. Take these fellows with their little trout streams. The Indians' stream was the Mississippi river and its tributaries and his game preserves were so large and full of game that he had to protect himself from the game. He laughed at the white man. The white man only fought when the weather was fine. In the winter he waited for it to get warm. Sheridan originated winter campaigning. He conceived the idea of fighting the Indians, the weather notwithstanding. The first night they started the cold rain drenched them to the skin. They were almost overcome by the severe blizzard. They had great difficulty in securing guides. Speaking of the matter, General Sheridan said: 'Mr. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), whose renown has since become world-wide, was one of the men thus selected. He received his sobriquet from his marked success in killing buffalos to supply fresh meat to the construction parties on the Kansas Pacific railway. He had lived from boyhood on the plains and passed every experience; herder, hunter, pony-express rider, stage driver, wagon master in the quartermaster's department, and scout of the army, and was first brought to my notice by distinguishing himself in bringing me an important dispatch from Fort Larned to Fort Hays, a distance of sixty-five miles through a section infested with Indians. The dispatch informed me that the Indians near Larned were preparing to decamp, and this intelligence required that certain orders should be carried to Fort Dodge, ninety-five miles south of Hays. This, too, being a particularly dangerous route—several couriers having been killed on it—it was impossible to get one of the various 'Petes,' 'Jacks' or 'Jims' hanging around Hays City to take my communication. Cody, learning of the strait I was in, manfully came to the rescue and proposed to make the trip to Dodge, though he had just finished his long and perilous ride from Larned. I gratefully accepted his offer, and after a short rest he mounted a fresh horse and hastened on his journey, halting but once to rest on the way and then only for an hour, the stop being made at Coon Creek where he got another mount from a troop of cavalry. At Dodge he took some sleep and then continued on this home post—Fort Larnard—with more dispatches. After resting at Larned he was again in the saddle with tidings for me at Fort Hays, General Hazen send him this time with word that the villagers had fled south of the Arkansas. Thus, in all, Cody rode about 350 miles in less than sixty hours, and such an exhibition of endurance and courage at that time of the year and in such weather, was more than enough to convince me that his services would be extremely valuable in the campaign so I retained him at Fort Hays till the battalion of the Fifth cavalry arrived, and then made him chief of scouts.

"Cold?" repeated Major Burke, "why this is delightful."

When Thinking of Shoes Remember We Are in the

SHOE ◆ BUSINESS

And desire your patronage. You will find us attentive, our Shoes correct and prices right.

JOHN M. MOORE,
30 WHITEHALL ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERE FROM CHICAGO

Arranging for the Visit of the Cook County Democracy on Illinois Day.

Hon. James H. Farrell, a member of the Illinois house of representatives from Chicago, accompanied by Mr. Robert E. Burke, secretary of the Cook county democracy, spent yesterday in Atlanta and left last night for Chicago. They came to Atlanta for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a visit of a large delegation of the Cook county democracy, which will come to Atlanta next month. This organization is one of the strongest democratic organizations in America, and is the Old Guard of the democracy of Chicago. Its perfect organization having been largely instrumental in holding the city of Chicago for the democracy on frequent occasions against adverse circumstances.

About 150 representative members of the association have arranged for a visit to Atlanta and will come in a body, on a special train, accompanied by a band of 40 pieces. They will leave Chicago Saturday, November 9th, stopping at Memphis, Holly Springs, Miss. and Birmingham, arriving in Atlanta on Monday, November 11th, which is Illinois day at the exposition. On Monday morning they will serenade Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, at the Aragon hotel, and also Governor Atkinson and Mayor King. They will leave for Chicago the following Wednesday, arriving home Friday, November 15th.

They will be received in Atlanta by the Young Men's Democratic League. Hon. T. B. Felder, the president of that organization, is now arranging for the reception of the Chicago democrats on their arrival in Atlanta.

Mr. Farrell will be the marshal of the day and both he and Secretary Burke were very much pleased with their visit. They were in the hands of Hon .W. J. Abbott, one of the Illinois commissioners to the exposition, yesterday. Mr. Abbott will remain in Atlanta several weeks and is manifesting much interest in the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the Chicago democrats.

The Memphis Scimitar says of the visit of Messrs. Farrell and Burke to that city:

The Cook County Democratic Club is, after Tammany, the most prominent democratic organization in the United States. It has played an important part in the nominations of Cleveland and did not a little to elevate the political fortunes of John M. Palmer, besides being chiefly instrumental in gaining several victories for the party in Illinois. This morning Captain Farrell, a prominent real estate man and member of the Illinois legislature, and R. E. Burke, secretary of the club, arrived in Memphis for the purpose of paving the way for the coming of the club. They had letters to members of The Scimitar staff, and were by them introduced to a number of prominent officials and prominent democratic leaders. Chairman Carroll cordially greeted the visitors and assured them that the club would be made most cordially welcome on its visit to Memphis. The visitors also saw Mayor Clapp, who as mayor personally assured them of a warm welcome. Among the other gentlemen they had the pleasure of meeting was Captain James Dinkins, Register Capps, County Clerk R. A. Speed and Secretary J. F. Walker. The club will leave Chicago on Saturday, November 9th, and will arrive in Memphis Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They will remain here until the afternoon and then will proceed to Atlanta via Birmingham."

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers
Fine Diamonds
Watches and Silverware
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

We Are Prepared.
To give perfect and complete satisfaction to buyers of Hats and Men's Furnishings. We never had a more select stock.
A. O. M. Gay & Son.
Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.

STILSON & COLLINS,
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
DIAMONDS.
Watches and Jewelry,
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealers and Bottom Prices.

EXPOSITION SHOES
No need to suffer with the feet. We make a study of fitting correctly and guarantee our shoes to give satisfaction.
Customers' shoes polished free.

Bloodworth
SHOE CO
14 WHITEHALL ST.

RETAIL STORE:
15-17 Whitehall St.
ATLANTA.

FACTORY:
213 W. German St.
BALTIMORE.

RETAIL STORE:
Cor. 7th and E Sts.
WASHINGTON.

Men's Finest Clothing, designed to fit perfectly nine forms out of ten, and the tenth just as satisfactorily by slight alterations, for which no charge is made, combined with artistic tailoring, exclusive choice fabrics and the very best trimmings, is what we are displaying in the largest and most complete assortments of fashionable metropolitan adoptions which good form and well-dressed men only recognize.

Men's Finest Overcoats.

American Kerseys,	$10.00	English Kerseys,
English Meltons,		American Meltons,
American Elysians,	to	English Elysains,
Sedan Montegnacs,		Scotch Coatings,
Duffle Friezes,	$30.00	Cashmere Meltons.

Men's Finest Suits.

Scotch Double-twist Worsted Cheviots—
Business Worsteds and Fancy Cheviots,
Black and Blue Cashmere Cheviots and
West of England Worsteds—Sack and
Frock Styles . . . . . .
$10.00 to $25.00

Winter Clothing For Boys.

Our Boys' Department is full of it—the steady-going, serviceable varieties, as well as the pretty novelties that are to be found here always and seldom elsewhere.

Come with your Clothing thoughts—the ideas you wish to realize in the boy's appareling—and you'll find here in real life the styles you've seen and wanted, besides many that you only hoped for.

EISEMAN BROS.,
15-17 Whitehall Street.

ONE MORE ESCAPES

James Doyle the Latest Murderer to Get Away.

HE KILLED ALBERT EMMETT

Fired a Bullet Into the Temple of Emmett While in a Drunken Frenzy and Then Escaped.

One more murderer has made his escape from the Atlanta officers. The records show that at least six murderers who have committed crimes this year in Atlanta have escaped and remain at large.

To that number of escaped murderers Will Myers might be added.

The last murderer to make good his escape is James Doyle, who shot Albert Emmett in a drunken brawl at Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show early yesterday morning. Doyle fired a bullet into the brain of Emmett, and after fifteen minutes left the scene of the tragedy and made good his escape.

Yesterday morning's murder was a tragic one. It occurred in the big dining tent at the show grounds about 2 o'clock. In the glare of a lamp Doyle placed the barrel of his pistol to the temple of Emmett and sent a ball speeding through the latter's brain. Seeing the agonizing result of his desperate work the murderer then leaned over his victim and begged him to speak a word of recognition.

The crime was committed while the two men were in a desperate struggle. Both men were drinking, but it seems that Doyle was the drunker of the two. While attempting to wrest a pistol from the hand of Doyle to protect a third man Emmett met his death. In a moment of desperate frenzy, caused by drink, Doyle jerked it from the grasp of Emmett and deliberately fired a bullet into the temple of the latter.

There was no eye-witness to the crime, but the details of the desperate and fatal struggle are well known by a man who was within a few feet of the two men. He was separated from them only by a canvas tent. He saw the struggle when it began and heard the report of the pistol when it rang out an instant after the two men rolled under a canvas tent out of his sight. When he last saw the men in deadly combat Doyle held a pistol tightly grasped in his hand, with which he was attempting to shoot Emmett.

Wade the Only Witness.

The man who witnessed the struggle between the men, and who is the only man that can testify against Doyle, is R. H. Wade, an employe at the dining hall of the "Wild West" show. Emmett was endeavoring to protect him from the anger of Doyle when the latter killed him. The three men were alone in a small tent connecting with the dining hall when the fatal struggle began. All had been drinking. Doyle was about drunk. Doyle missed his watch, and in his drunkenness accused Wade of having the valuable. Wade denied the accusation. Doyle pulled his pistol and said that somebody had it, and he proposed to know who it was.

Emmett saw that Doyle was desperate and irresponsible. Fearing that he might begin shooting at Wade, Emmett jumped up from his seat at the table where the men had been drinking. Grabbing Doyle's wrist and attempting to get possession of the pistol, Emmett found himself in a desperate struggle with Doyle. The latter fought like a madman, and the two men upset the tables and other things in the room. Doyle attempted to shoot Emmett, but the latter held his hand and managed to protect himself while the struggle lasted in the small tent.

Begged His Victim To Speak.

Wade became frightened at the encounter, and instead of going to the assistance of Emmett he stood by and watched the two men in combat. Emmett and Doyle fell to the ground and rolled out of the tent into the main dining hall. The two men fought only for an instant in the dining hall, when the fatal pistol shot rang out and Emmett loosened his grasp on Doyle, falling flat on his back. Wade rushed in and saw Doyle standing over his victim begging Emmett to speak to him. Wade then ran out for assistance, but returned and found Doyle still bending over the prostrate man. Emmett was gasping for breath and was unconscious.

Wade again rushed out for help after Doyle attempted to get him to stop. Doyle asked Wade for his hat, and begged him not to call for the police, but Wade ran away. When he and others returned they found that Doyle had gone. No trace of the murderer could be found, and he is yet at large.

Not Employes of Mr. Cody.

Doyle, Wade and Emmett were employes of T. J. Robbins, who furnishes meals to Buffalo Bill's show people. The men had no connection with the show. Robbins has the contract for feeding Buffalo Bill's people, and Doyle and Emmett were waiters in his service. Wade is known as a water man. The three were together in a small tent adjoining the main dining tent yesterday morning. All were drinking.

Coroner Paden took charge of the body of Emmett yesterday and held an inquest during the day. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that Emmett came to his death by a pistol wound inflicted by James Doyle, the same being murder. Wade was the only witness at the inquest. No other person knew of the desperate struggle and its result until told of it by Wade. The occupants and employes of the camp were asleep at the time of the crime.

Threatened if He Told.

Wade testified that the men about the place threatened him if he told about the crime. He said that Doyle had friends in camp who cursed him (Wade) for not giving Doyle his hat and assisting him to get away. The witness said that he was afraid of the men, and at first decided to keep his mouth closed about the crime, but thought later that the murder should be made known. He repeated the story of the crime in a thrilling manner.

Emmett, the murdered man, was from Manchester, N. H. His mother resides in that place, and she was telegraphed of the tragedy yesterday morning. During the day she telegraphed asking that the body of her son be sent to New Hampshire.

James Doyle has been in the employ of Robbins some time. He is about forty years old and is considered a bad man. He worked as a waiter. He and Emmett quarreled during the earlier part of the night, but the trouble had been settled some time before the murder.

No trace of the murderer, Doyle, was discovered yesterday. The police and county officers are making a vigorous search for him, but he has the same chance to remain at large as the six other murderers before him.

Seven Murderers at Large.

The six murderers who have escaped this year are: M. E. Jackson, the negro who cut Ed Wilson's head off with an ax last May; Will Bruce and Adolphus Badger, the two negroes who murdered a negro named Beatty on the 4th of July; George Young, the negro who shot and killed Thomas Edwards on Peters street a few weeks ago; the unknown murderer of Baker A. Bass, and James Doyle, the murdered of Emmett yesterday morning.

Will Myers, the murderer of Forrest Crowley, escaped from jail last week, making seven now at large.

Of two other murders committed this year, one of the murderers gave himself up to the police—Dr. Hanvey. John Carroll, who killed a woman on Decatur street several weeks ago, was captured by officers.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TWO GRITTY TEAMS.

GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITIES PLAY TODAY.

They Are Not Satisfied with the Result of Last Saturday's Game and Will Try It Over.

This afternoon is the time set for the great football game between the boys of the 'varsity, at Athens, and the boys of the University of North Carolina.

This game will be the second game between these two teams. The game of last Saturday was won by the Tarheel players, but this afternoon the 'varsity boys are out for victory.

It will be a great game. It will be as the battle of two great armies when they meet, both determined to have victory perch on their banner. On one side will be the colors of the North Carolinians and on all sides will the colors of the University of Georgia float.

Both teams are par excellent. Last Saturday's game alone would prove this, not mentioning the long list of victories of the Tarheels or the big and good record of our own 'varsity players.

The latter team has been practicing since last season and would surprise many of its former equals were they again to meet on the gridiron. The improvement of the present Georgia team over last season's team is almost too much to comprehend. They are now undoubtedly Georgia's best football players. If the result of the game this evening does not differ with last Saturday's result, the North Carolinians can certainly feel proud of their team.

The game will come off at Athletic park at 3:30 o'clock.

The lineup of the University of Georgia will be as follows:

Cochran, center; Moore, right guard; Kent, right tackle; Kilorin, right end; Connally, left guard; Price, left tackle; Snider, left end; Morris, right half; Nally, left half; Barrow, quarter half; Stubbs, captain, and full back; substitutes, Chapman, Middlebrooks, Pomeroy, Hulsey, Turner.

The University of North Carolina team will be:

Merrick, right end; Baird, right tackle; Collier, right guard; White, center, Hurley, left guard; Wright, left tackle; Gregory, captain, left end; Whitaker, quarter back; Moore, right half; Nicklin, left half; Stanley, full back.

THIS IS ATLANTA DAY.

The Streets of the Town Will Be Silent and Business Abandoned.

Today it is expected that the largest crowd ever assembled at the exposition will go out to do Atlanta honor.

Thursday is Atlanta day and every true Atlantian ill naturally make an effort to make the exposition a hummer in point of attendance as well as a gala event. The programme is one of the best yet got together and there will be no lack of interest in the amusement line.

All the business houses have decided to close their doors and many of the foremost ones have shown enthusiasm enough to go so far as to purchase tickets with which to compliment their employes, besides the closing of their establishments and announcing a holiday.

Numerous citizens have made donations and a fund is already afoot to have the poor people of the town attend, so it goes without saying that a crowd of unusual proportions will be out to see the wonders of the great fair. Of course every one will ask himself what is the best thing to do directly after entering the exposition grounds. Right now you may put it "wayback" into your head that the most satisfactory thing you can possibly do is to get a glass of the most famous beer ever brewed, and that is Pabst's.

Those who try it today will agree with one accord that it is the most popular. Bare's Restaurant Francais, onthe Midway, serves it.

BETTER PAY FOR JURORS.

The Local Justices Are Working for an Increase in Their Pay.

Judge Edgar H. Orr and other justices of the peace are circulating petitions in the interest of jurors in their courts.

The petition asks the legislature to pass a law providing that the compensation allowed jurors in justices' courts be the same as allowed jurors in other courts. The present law allows the jurors in justice courts only 25 cents for each verdict, and sometimes they are occupied an entire day in trying a single case, for which they receive only 25 cents. Grand jurors and petit jurors receive $2 per day. The justice court jurors are drawn from the same box as the grand jurors and they do not think it right that they should receive so little pay.

It is often a hard matter to get men to serve as jurors in a justice's court, so little is the pay.

The petition may not be sent to the present legislature as it, at its last session, refused to pass the law asked for, but if not this, the next legislature will be petitioned by a strong paper with thousands of signatures, asking that jurors in justices' courts be allowed better compensation for their services.

1,500 MORE SPINDLES.

That Number To Be Added to Douglasville's Cotton Mill.

The Eden Park cotton mills, of Douglasville, will increase its capacity 1,500 spindles before December 15th.

Colonel Joe James said yesterday that the mill owners had decided to add 1,500 spindles to the 2,500 already operated, making a total of 4,000. The additional spindles will be put in at once and will be in operation by December 15th.

The action of this mill in putting in additional spindles will add a large number of employes to the pay roll of the company. The town of Douglasville will be benefited by the action of the mill company.

FAVORS OUR SHOW

Strong Resolutions Indorsing the Exposition Passed by the Legislature.

OFFERED BY SPEAKER FLEMING

Commends It to the Public—Many New Bills Introduced and Many Old Ones Passed.

The feature of yesterday's session of the house was the resolution of Speaker Fleming, strongly indorsing and commending the exposition.

The resolution was presented during the morning and was unanimously adopted. In the resolution the work of the state officials in preparing the Georgia exhibit was heartily praised. The paper closed by the very strongest commendation of the entire show.

Speaker Fleming presented the resolutions, which were read and adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, by the house, the senate concurring, That we congratulate the governor, the commissioner of agriculture and the other members of the board on the splendid exhibit of Georgia's resources made by them at the Cotton States and International exposition.

"Resolved, further, That we congratulate the exposition company and the city of Atlanta and the state of Georgia on the magnificent success of the Cotton States and International exposition, which is now complete in every department and which in breadth of scope and perfection of detail has gone far beyond the most sanguine expectation of the original projectors.

"Resolved, further, That we commend the exposition to the generous patronage of the public as affording educational opportunities unsurpassed by any previous exposition in this country, except, perhaps, the world's fair at Chicago."

The time of the house was taken up yesterday morning with the regular routine business. A number of new bills were introduced. They are as follows:

Mr. Longley—To amend the charter of the city of Dalton, so as to authorize the mayor and council of that city to elect a mayor pro tem., etc. Also a bill amending the charter of the city of Dalton so as to require the clerk of the city council to collect all taxes, licenses and fees due the city. Also a bill to authorize the mayor and council of Dalton to require every person, firm, company or corporation doing business in the city to register annually his or her trade, calling, business or profession in a book to be kept by the clerk of the council.

Mr. Dodson—For the relief of Mrs. Jane Clements.

Mr. Fulwood—To fix the time for the holding of the courts of the various counties composing the Tallapoosa circuit. Also a bill to require public officers to keep an account of their fees, to publish the same and prescribe penalty for violation of the same. Also a bill to repeal an act to amend section 3910(d) of the code of Georgia. Also a bill to provide for the filing, hearing and determining of contested election cases in this state.

Blalock, of Rabun—To amend section 605 of the code of Georgia, which provides for giving notice of the application for laying out new roads by inserting after the word "courthouse," in the fourth line of said section, the followings words: "Also at the election precincts of the militia districts."

Mr. Giles, of Houston—To amend the constitution of 1877 by adding an additional articles thereto prohibiting the sale in this state of all alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one pint or in any quantity when it is allowed by the seller to be drank on the premises where sold, or in any quantity when not absolutely pure.

Mr. Fouche, of Floyd—To define duties, liabilities and obligations of receivers of trustees and assignors of corporations owning or operating the same. Also to regulate the practice in the courts of this state.

Mr. Branan, of Fulton—To require owners of real estate to return for taxation the value of the lands separate from the improvements thereon.

Mr. Moore, of Clayton—To amend section 254 of the code of 1882 so as to allow executors and administrators to distribute estates on the basis of the appraisement made under section 2516 of the code.

Mr. Johnson, of Hall—To declare councilmen and aldermen of cities ineligible during their term of office to any municipal office in said town by accepting offices created by the general assembly.

Mr. Wilkinson—To prohibit merchants from opening their business on Sunday.

Mr. McWhorter—To refund to Charles J. Dority the amount of the liquor license of 1892.

Mr. Screven, of Chatham—To exempt certain state, county and city officers from carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. McCurdy—To regulate the rights and manner of legal adjustments in this state, approved October 15, 1879.

Mr. Willinck, of Chatham—To authorize the mayor and council of Savannah to condemn property for the purpose of widening, extending or stretching streets.

Mr. Middlebrooks—To amend section 4255 of the code of 1882 so as to provide an additional mode of nullifying bills of exception.

Mr. Walker, of Pierce—To amend section 943(a) of the code of 1882, providing for the selection by the governor of banks in certain therein named as state depositories.

Mr. Spence—Defining the duties of the officers of certain municipal authorities, commission merchants and factors, making it a misdemeanor for failing to comply therewith.

Mr. McCurry, of Hart—To amend section 2057 of the code of Georgia.

Mr. Hutcherson—To prescribe the time of trial for divorce cases in this state and the manner of serving divorce suits.

Bills Passed Yesterday.

The following bills were called up for a third reading and passed:

Mr. Coleman, of Emanuel—To abolish the county court of Emanuel county, with amendment by committee that all cases now on the dockets of said court, both civil and criminal, shall be transferred to the superior court of Emanuel county.

Mr. McDaniel, of Fannin—For the protection of fish in Fannin county and fix penalty for the violation of the same.

Mr. McDaniel—To incorporate the town of Morgantown, in Fannin county.

Mr. Worley, of Elbert—To change the time for the holding of the regular quarterly term of the county court of Elbert county.

Mr. Fouche, of Floyd—To authorize the city of Rome to issue and sell bonds to retire the bonded indebtedness of said county.

Mr. Fouche—To change the corporate limits of the city of Rome. Also a bill to amend the charter of Rome so as to repeal section 46 of the charter of Rome. Also to amend the charter of Rome so as to create a water commission for said city and to define its powers.

Mr. Hopkins, of Thomas—To authorize the city of Thomasville to issue bonds to the amount of $35,000 for improving waterworks and for improving streets, etc.

Mr. Smith, of Telfair—To amend section 936(a) of the code of 1882 which fixes the pay of the tax receiver one-half of the amount of the tax collector in this state, so as to provide that the receiver shall be paid the same amount as tax collector, was lost.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, offered a resolution congratulating the governor, the commissioner of agriculture and the other members of the board upon the superior exhibit made of Georgia's resources at the Cotton States and International exposition. Also congratulating the exposition company upon the magnificent exhibits, which are complete in every department, and recommending the exposition to the patronage of the public as offering educational opportunities unsurpassed by any previous exposition of the kind, except perhaps, the world's fair at Chicago. This was carried unanimously.

The chancellor of the State university was asked to address the general assembly on Tuesday, November 4th, at 11 o'clock.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

A Convention of the Baptist Church To Be Held in Atlanta Next Month.

One of the most notable religious gatherings that ever met in the south will meet in Atlanta on the 21st of November. It is the convention of the Southern Baptist Young People's Union.

This convention will bring together the young people of the Baptist denomination from Maryland to Texas.

The south is the stronghold of the Baptist denomination and this convention will represent several million young people. Most of the southern states have their state organizations and hold their state conventions, but this is the first general convention of the kind that the south has ever seen.

The convention meets pursuant to a call of the Georgia Baptist Young People's convention, held at Macon, Ga., last September. That convention thought that the young people's work in the denomination would be greatly promoted by the organization of a Southern Baptist Young People's Union within the limits of the Southern Baptist convention, so a call to the southern churches and societies was issued accordingly.

Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. McDonald are very prominent in the movement, and it was largely through their efforts that the convention was called. The convention will meet at the First Baptist church and continue in session two days. Many of the leading Baptist divines and laymen of the south will be in attendance.

At the Baptist pastors' conference last Monday a general reception committee to meet the delegates and to provide for their entertainment was appointed. Mr. W. W. Gaines was made chairman of that committee.

The convention, meeting, as it does, during the very best time of the exposition, will be exceedingly large. Many Baptists will postpone the time of their coming until the convention meets and thus attend both at the same time.

CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF.

The W. D. Gash Company Is Temporarily Embarrassed Financially.

The W. D. Gash Company, with offices in the Equitable building, was closed yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Hill on a mortgage in favor of the Stearns Bicycle Company.

The mortgage is for more than $3,000 and is supposed to be greater than is the stock now on hand in the possession of the Gash Company.

Mr. Gash, one of the partners in the firm, says that their embarrassment is occasioned solely on account of their inability to get the bicycles as fast as they sold them. He says that the Stearns factory has been behind with him in filling orders for some time. In a short while he hopes to adjust all matters and continued the business.

The firm has been established in the city for several months and handled bicycles, typewriters and office supplies exclusively. They have made many friends since the business was first opened and their friends hope that an early settlement may be effected.

CAN RIDE FOR A NICKEL.

The Southern and the Street Cars Will Carry Passengers for Five Cents.

The Southern railway and the Consolidated will carry passengers to the exposition for 5 cents today.

Just one nickel is the price of transportation from the city to the grounds. This fare is for the day only and applies to adults as well as children. It will be the price charged everybody on all lines running to the exposition grounds.

The Southern will run trains every few minutes and the Consolidated will have cars to accommodate all who go out that way. Over all the lines frequent schedules will be run and there will be no delay in getting either to or from the city.

This reduction in fare means that there will be thousands who will go out and pass through the gates.

GREAT IS HAGENBECK.

The Animal Show on the Midway Is Full of Interesting Features.

Hagenbeck is entertaining the people who visit the exposition with his trained animals.

The show is instructive and entertaining and some of the feats performed by the trained animals are nothing short of miraculous. From the monkey to the lion there is much to be seen. The show develops the wonderful power of mind intelligence over brute instinct.

It is the same show that attracted so much attention in Chicago and the programme is almost identical. Several new features, however, have been added and the show is now at its best.

A Unique Feature of the Exposition.

Though called a copy of the World's fair, the exposition has one remarkably attractive feature seen at no modern fair. They have all had every variety of show and fad that art could devise, but the Cotton States exposition stands alone in having brought out of the past the most unique piece of American history. The Old Plantation is a perfect reproduction of the freaks and fun of the negro in his cabin life. Those who imagine they have seen this race in the street, the kitchen, or the hut, to learn their error and see that not dreamed of in modern times, have only to visit this Midway attraction, compact with songs, dances, wit and life.

To one who cares for a glimpse of olden times it is worth fifty pages of history. To the child or youth of the day it is an object lesson he will likely not have an opportunity again to gain. The completeness with which the Old Plantation is here produced; the life and realism it is given; the fun and merriment it creates has become a genuine curiosity to the exposition management itself. President Cleveland came, saw and laughed, and this show is rapidly becoming the characteristic show of the Midway, the unique affair of the fair.

A Slight Blaze on a Roof.

The residence of Mr. Peter Lynch, on the corner o fTrinity and Loyd streets, caught fire last evening just at dark. The fire was on the roof, but very little damage was done before the flames were extinguished by the fire department. It is supposed that the flames started from a spark of fire from the chimney.

No Meeting Today.

There will be no meeting at the Home for the Friendless today on account of it being Atlanta day.

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH

The Phenomenal Increase of the Christian Church in Georgia.

SHOWN BY THE CONVENTION

Election of Officers Held—An Interesting Session Held on the Exposition Grounds Yesterday.

The state convention of all the Christian churches of Georgia, after an interesting session of three days, adjourned last night.

At the meeting held in the First Christian church, on Hunter street, yesterday morning the following officers were elected for the year:

President, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor of the First Christian church.

Vice president, H. C. Bowen, of Savannah; corresponding secretary, H. C. Combs, of Macon; treasurer, John Cooper, of Atlanta; state evangelist, E. L. Shelnut.

Under the direction of these able leaders the progress of the church during the coming year will be even more decided than during the year which has just closed.

In the Woman's Building.

The afternoon session was held in the woman's building on the exposition grounds Dr. C. P. Williamson presiding.

The session was held on the grounds as a matter of convenience to the delegates, many of whom wished to see the exposition, but had only a limited amount of time at their command.

Quite a number of excellent talks were made during the session, and various questions pertinent to the welfare o fthe church were discussed by the members of the convention. Addresses were delivered by H. C. Bowen, of Savannah; C. C. Smith, of Ohio, and Miss Lois White, of Indianapolis, Ind.

In addition to the state delegates, various other states of the union have been represented during the session. Among these are: Florida, Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee, North Carolina and Indiana.

A Prosperous Year.

The year which has just closed has been a prosperous one in the affairs of the church.

Several new churches have been organized, and over a thousand names have been added to the membership of this religious denomination.

Successful revival meetings have been held in Macon, Savannah, Athens and other places, and the results in each case have been phenomenal.

The outlook for the present year is full of encouragement. A large sum of money was pledged for thorough evangelistic work during the year.

"COLD?" SAYS MAJOR BURKE.

HE TELLS OF COLONEL CODY AND THE WEATHER.

He Relates General Sheridan's Winter Campaigns Against the Indians in the West.

Major John M. Burke, the hale and hearty, put his face against the east wind and smiled.

"Cold?" he said, with fine contempt, "rain? east wind? Why, it's lovely. Our show is at its best when the snow is on the ground and the icycles are dripping from the east. Why this is beautiful. There's George Turner, editor of The New York Recorder, he always waits until the thermometer is about zero before he will go to our show. Remember when we were in London. Snow was on the ground and the hail had fallen as big as pecans. Cold east wind was blowing. We turned people away. Our show flourishes when it's cold, raining or snowing.

"Talking about staying away from the show for a little cold and rain. Do you know Phil Sheridan? Do you know how he inaugurated the policy of fighting Indians when it was cold? The Indian was the greatest man in this country. He was the prototype of the big fellows who own yachts and game preserves and trout streams. Take these fellows with their little trout streams. The Indians' stream was the Mississippi river and its tributaries and his game preserves were so large and full of game that he had to protect himself from the game. He laughed at the white man. The white man only fought when the weather was fine. In the winter he waited for it to get warm. Sheridan originated winter campaigning. He conceived the idea of fighting the Indians, the weather notwithstanding. The first night they started the cold rain drenched them to the skin. They were almost overcome by the severe blizzard. They had great difficulty in securing guides. Speaking of the matter, General Sheridan said: 'Mr. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), whose renown has since become world-wide, was one of the men thus selected. He received his sobriquet from his marked success in killing buffalos to supply fresh meat to the construction parties on the Kansas Pacific railway. He had lived from boyhood on the plains and passed every experience; herder, hunter, pony-express rider, stage driver, wagon master in the quartermaster's department, and scout of the army, and was first brought to my notice by distinguishing himself in bringing me an important dispatch from Fort Larned to Fort Hays, a distance of sixty-five miles through a section infested with Indians. The dispatch informed me that the Indians near Larned were preparing to decamp, and this intelligence required that certain orders should be carried to Fort Dodge, ninety-five miles south of Hays. This, too, being a particularly dangerous route—several couriers having been killed on it—it was impossible to get one of the various 'Petes,' 'Jacks' or 'Jims' hanging around Hays City to take my communication. Cody, learning of the strait I was in, manfully came to the rescue and proposed to make the trip to Dodge, though he had just finished his long and perilous ride from Larned. I gratefully accepted his offer, and after a short rest he mounted a fresh horse and hastened on his journey, halting but once to rest on the way and then only for an hour, the stop being made at Coon Creek where he got another mount from a troop of cavalry. At Dodge he took some sleep and then continued on this home post—Fort Larnard—with more dispatches. After resting at Larned he was again in the saddle with tidings for me at Fort Hays, General Hazen send him this time with word that the villagers had fled south of the Arkansas. Thus, in all, Cody rode about 350 miles in less than sixty hours, and such an exhibition of endurance and courage at that time of the year and in such weather, was more than enough to convince me that his services would be extremely valuable in the campaign so I retained him at Fort Hays till the battalion of the Fifth cavalry arrived, and then made him chief of scouts.

"Cold?" repeated Major Burke, "why this is delightful."

When Thinking of Shoes Remember We Are in the

SHOE ◆ BUSINESS

And desire your patronage. You will find us attentive, our Shoes correct and prices right.

JOHN M. MOORE,
30 WHITEHALL ST.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERE FROM CHICAGO

Arranging for the Visit of the Cook County Democracy on Illinois Day.

Hon. James H. Farrell, a member of the Illinois house of representatives from Chicago, accompanied by Mr. Robert E. Burke, secretary of the Cook county democracy, spent yesterday in Atlanta and left last night for Chicago. They came to Atlanta for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a visit of a large delegation of the Cook county democracy, which will come to Atlanta next month. This organization is one of the strongest democratic organizations in America, and is the Old Guard of the democracy of Chicago. Its perfect organization having been largely instrumental in holding the city of Chicago for the democracy on frequent occasions against adverse circumstances.

About 150 representative members of the association have arranged for a visit to Atlanta and will come in a body, on a special train, accompanied by a band of 40 pieces. They will leave Chicago Saturday, November 9th, stopping at Memphis, Holly Springs, Miss. and Birmingham, arriving in Atlanta on Monday, November 11th, which is Illinois day at the exposition. On Monday morning they will serenade Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, at the Aragon hotel, and also Governor Atkinson and Mayor King. They will leave for Chicago the following Wednesday, arriving home Friday, November 15th.

They will be received in Atlanta by the Young Men's Democratic League. Hon. T. B. Felder, the president of that organization, is now arranging for the reception of the Chicago democrats on their arrival in Atlanta.

Mr. Farrell will be the marshal of the day and both he and Secretary Burke were very much pleased with their visit. They were in the hands of Hon. W. J. Abbott, one of the Illinois commissioners to the exposition, yesterday. Mr. Abbott will remain in Atlanta several weeks and is manifesting much interest in the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the Chicago democrats.

The Memphis Scimitar says of the visit of Messrs. Farrell and Burke to that city:

The Cook County Democratic Club is, after Tammany, the most prominent democratic organization in the United States. It has played an important part in the nominations of Cleveland and did not a little to elevate the political fortunes of John M. Palmer, besides being chiefly instrumental in gaining several victories for the party in Illinois. This morning Captain Farrell, a prominent real estate man and member of the Illinois legislature, and R. E. Burke, secretary of the club, arrived in Memphis for the purpose of paving the way for the coming of the club. They had letters to members of The Scimitar staff, and were by them introduced to a number of prominent officials and prominent democratic leaders. Chairman Carroll cordially greeted the visitors and assured them that the club would be made most cordially welcome on its visit to Memphis. The visitors also saw Mayor Clapp, who as mayor personally assured them of a warm welcome. Among the other gentlemen they had the pleasure of meeting was Captain James Dinkins, Register Capps, County Clerk R. A. Speed and Secretary J. F. Walker. The club will leave Chicago on Saturday, November 9th, and will arrive in Memphis Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. They will remain here until the afternoon and then will proceed to Atlanta via Birmingham."

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers
Fine Diamonds
Watches and Silverware
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

STILSON & COLLINS,
55 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
DIAMONDS.
Watches and Jewelry,
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealers and Bottom Prices.

We Are Prepared.

To give perfect and complete satisfaction to buyers of Hats and Men's Furnishings. We never had a more select stock.

A. O. M. Gay & Son.
Hatters and Haberdashers,
18 Whitehall.

EXPOSITION SHOES

No need to suffer with the feet. We make a study of fitting correctly and guarantee our shoes to give satisfaction.

Customers' shoes polished free.

Bloodworth
SHOE CO
14 WHITEHALL ST.

RETAIL STORE:
15-17 Whitehall St.
ATLANTA.

FACTORY:
213 W. German St.
BALTIMORE.

RETAIL STORE:
Cor. 7th and E Sts.
WASHINGTON.

Men's Finest Clothing, designed to fit perfectly nine forms out of ten, and the tenth just as satisfactorily by slight alterations, for which no charge is made, combined with artistic tailoring, exclusive choice fabrics and the very best trimmings, is what we are displaying in the largest and most complete assortments of fashionable metropolitan adoptions which good form and well-dressed men only recognize.

Men's Finest Overcoats.

American Kerseys,	$10.00	English Kerseys,
English Meltons,		American Meltons,
American Elysians,	to	English Elysains,
Sedan Montegnacs,		Scotch Coatings,
Duffle Friezes,	$30.00	Cashmere Meltons.

Men's Finest Suits.

Scotch Double-twist Worsted Cheviots—Business Worsteds and Fancy Cheviots, Black and Blue Cashmere Cheviots and West of England Worsteds—Sack and Frock Styles . . . . . . $10.00 to $25.00

Winter Clothing For Boys.

Our Boys' Department is full of it—the steady-going, serviceable varieties, as well as the pretty novelties that are to be found here always and seldom elsewhere.

Come with your Clothing thoughts—the ideas you wish to realize in the boy's appareling—and you'll find here in real life the styles you've seen and wanted, besides many that you only hoped for.

EISEMAN BROS.,
15-17 Whitehall Street.

LAST OF THE SESSION

The National Educational Congress Adjourned Yesterday at Noon.

SUPT. W. F. SLATON PRESIDED

Female Education Discussed by Hon. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore.

DR. WHITMAN'S BRILLIANT SPEECH

The Address of Hon. J. O. Turner, of Alabama, on the Common School System.

The educators have been with us in great numbers and have gone.

The last session of the educational congress was held in the auditorium yesterday morning.

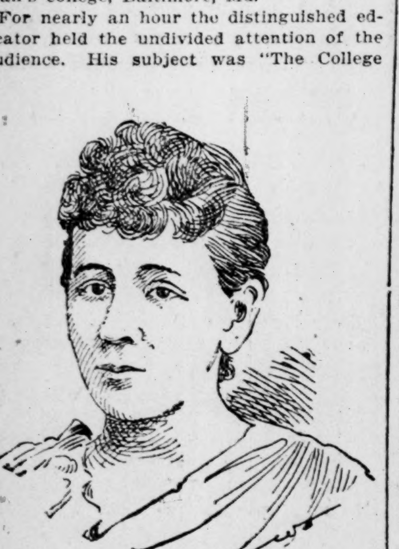
Major W. F. Slaton, the superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, presided over the session and introduced the several speakers. The audience was not as large as usual on account of the absence of the local teachers. This was due to the fact that all the schools resumed work yesterday and the teachers were otherwise employed.

Regardless of the small audience, however, the session was a very interesting one and served as a fitting climax to the congress.

President Goucher Introduced.

One of the most thoughtful addresses of the congress was the one delivered by Hon. John F. Goucher, the president of the woman's college, Baltimore, Md.

For nearly an hour the distinguished educator held the undivided attention of the audience. His subject was "The College Education of Woman" and he advanced the proposition that woman should be educated separately. He held that woman's education was more important than man's and if either had to be sacrificed it should be the man.


EDNA CHAFFE NOBLE, Who Speaks Today.

Female Education.

The following is President Goucher's address:

"Sir Humphrey Davy was once asked which was the greatest discovery he had ever made, to which he promptly replied Michael Farraday. So the nineteenth century, with its long record of important discoveries, applications and achievements, deserves to be known as foremost among the great centuries of human history for the discovery of woman. Here and there through all the centuries women have shown large capacity and great efficiency, but these, if regarded at all, were considered exceptional. Appreciation of womanliness, its importance to the race, its determining relation to the development of humanity, the necessity that woman shall have the most thorough and comprehensive culture is the culminating distinction of the nineteenth century.

"The discovery was opportune. Man's conquests had so enlarged his opportunities that he needed to be enlarged to occupy them. No nation nor people has ever outranked its representative women. Woman gauges civilization. It never outgrows her influence. Let a student of social science know the women of a community, their attitude to moral questions, their standard of excellence and their motives of action, and he has data sufficient from which to diagnose the present status and prognose the future prospects of that community.

Let the representative women be foolish, inconsistent, given to dress, fond of show and self-indulgent, and the men will be foppish, of smooth speech, hollow-hearted, avaricious and sensuous; but let the representative women of the community be thoughtful, purposeful to help humanity and given to unselfish living, let them maintain high ideals of personal purity for themselves and require the same standards of the men whom they receive to their friendships, and the men of that community will be manly, pure and public-spirited, whose ambition is helpfulness and whose passion is justice.

"That woman has higher ideals than man is generally assumed, and I think correctly. Let our daughters live on the street, frequent the saloon or loafing place, associate with the unrestrained and be under the influence of the impure, and their intenser natures would exceed in evil, as too many sad examples illustrate. Let the women give themselves to the competition of business and politics, as now conducted; let the home be impoverished by the absorption of the mother in other demands and the children be deprived of the high ideal and unselfish example of the patient woman and devoted mother and the race would suffer irreparably; for the home, and not the individual, is the unit factor of Christian civilization.

"The home duties of the wife and mother require as much intelligence and ability as the more public occupation of the husband and father. They are more varied, more exacting in detail and more wearing in routine.

"There are certain duties which she must perform unless the race is to become extinct. These are determined by the laws written in her members. Other duties naturally relate themselves to these. There are well-meaning would-be reformers, nonadjusted females and others who have not thought on the various phases of this problem to a comprehensive and legitimate conclusion, who would indefinitely extend these duties. They say that man has certain elective, legislative and administrative functions which he ought to use for the best interests of society, but as this is difficult for him to do, he has not always been faithful to his responsibilities, therefore they propose to reorganize the relations between man and woman without changing their natures, and ask woman to jeopardize the highest functions which she and she only can perform to attempt what man has the power and is under obligation to do. Mark you, it is rarely that you hear mothers talk thus. Duty makes less conspicuos but higher and more distinctive demands of them, which they loyally accept and are honored in performing.

"To multiply functions and confuse relations is contrary to the scientific and historic trend of development.

"Humanity's greatest need is not for a decrease of man's responsibility and an increase of the responsibility of woman. Neather is it to radically change woman's work by giving her a part of the work now assigned to man unless the change is to be an exchange, man assuming a part of the work now done by woman, from which she is to be released when she assumes the work man is doing. Except within comparatively narrow limits this would be impossible. Humanity's great need is not for more destructive competition, but for more helpful co-operation, not for the evolution of two distinct spheres—a man's sphere and a woman's sphere—moving in separate and independent orbits, but to the development of a single sphere with its hemispheres interrelated and adjusted revolving in the full enjoyment of perfect oneness. The goal will be hastened if woman ceases to tolerate shirks, maintains clearly defined and high ideals and holds man strictly to the fulfillment of his obligations. If the present race of men is incapable of this, the homes and mothers and representative women have failed and the evil must be corrected by providing for wiser mothers, more attractive homes and stronger, nobler representative women. Here we find a demand for the thorough college education of women. So imperative is this demand that if it were impossible for both the sons and daughters to have this opportunity, and it could be given only to one, the best interests of humanity require, except in rare cases, that the daughters shall have the preference in this matter and be given thorough college educations. So largely are business and politics absorbing the men that women must become the protectors of the higher intellectual interests in domestic life or the race will deteriorate.

"The higher education of woman has not yet passed out of its experimental stage. Her ability to receive the broadest, the most varied and the most exact culture, the importance of thorough and advanced culture to her own best enjoyment, its influence upon the present and future of our civilization, and the necessity that hers, especially, shall be Christian culture, are no longer questioned by intelligent Anglo-Saxons, but its scope, the methods by which and the conditions within which such training will realize the most practical results are still matters of controversy and experiment. The so-called female college was tried, but it is fast giving way to the larger requirements of the problem. It was a concession to the times, served a purpose and marked an important advance. Co-education was another experiment in this line. It seemed economical, for one institution would require less capital than two. An increase of students without a corresponding increase in the expense account promised well and the girls were permitted, even invited, to go to the boys' school. But the problem demanded special and more serious consideration. The question of education has always pointed back to that of vocation and destiny, for education is a process of preparation for an end.' There is a deep-rooted feeling, opinion or judgment, designate it as you please, that young women are not likely to realize the most desirable results in a college planned, organized and administered for young man, any more than one or a dozen young men turned into a woman's college among three or four hundred women could reasonably be expected to come out manly men, thoroughly equipped to meet the business demands of life.

"That co-education has not furnished a satisfactory solution to the problem is evidenced by the strong, high grade, thoroughly equipped colleges for women which have been established at large expense within the past two or three decades, every on of which has had more applicants knocking at its doors than it could accommodate. This demand for the separate college education of woman is assuming the characteristics of a movement among two classes in particular.

"1. The thoughtful young women of serious purpose, who covet thorough preparation to meet the larger demands of life, recognizing the necessity of leisure and concentration to thorough culture, say that during those months of the few years which should be devoted to acquiring an education they covet exemption from obtrusive opportunities for social life and full command of all their time for study.

"2. The cultured, well-to-do, who have social standing and know their daughters need and must have careful preparations to grace the positions awaiting them, are unwilling to place their daughters where they will be required to associate every day of the most impressionable years of their lives with young men of whom they known nothing beyond the fact that they have about the same degree of immaturity. They expect their daughters to choose their companions, but protest that they should not be tempted to choose before their ideals are formed and their judgments somewhat matured.

"The extent of this movement for the separate college education of woman indicates that the colleges for women offer valuable facilities for meeting a felt and rapidly growing demand. According to the last report of the commissioner of education there are thirty-six young women seeking college education in the United States for every 100,000 of the population. Of these 16.7 are in co-educational institutions and 19.3 in colleges for women. This is the more suggestive when we consider that a few years ago co-education had the field almost exclusively to itself; that 284, or 90 per cent, of the colleges and universities for men now admit young women; that these institutions are widely scattered throughout the country and have a large local patronage of young women who are among their students because their proximity secures a saving in cash outlay, home residence and parental supervision, but who would not go away from home to a co-educational college, and that the colleges for women are of comparatively recent origin and remote from a large part of their constituency, yet, according to the latest statistics of all young women seeking college education 53.5 per cent are in the colleges for women.

"In the colleges for women the young woman is not placed in competition with young men during that stage of her development when, for physical reasons, she is likely to be at a disadvantage.

"With health conserved and the distraction of society and the abstractions of love removed students in the colleges for women have most favorable conditions for study and the development of cultured womanliness.

"If the relations between men and women are to be complementary and co-operative if her highest function is not to be a weak imitation nor a brilliant substitute, but a help-meet for man at his best, the college for women has an important and indisputable mission.

"Some are anxiously inquiring what results are realized by the colleges for women. Are their alumnae healthy and capable? Does a fair per cent of them grace domestic life? Are they realizing the ideal? What are the facts and figures? These are legitimate questions and satisfactory answers are at hand.

"The colleges for women, though only in their formative stage, offer exceptional advantages for the culture and development of womanly women, who, when they are united to many men in wedded oneness, shall be the complement of their husbands, the joy of their children, the inspiration of society, the crown of their age and the honor coadjutors of everything which makes for the glory of human progress."

The education of the deaf was discussed by Hon. Edward M. Gallaudet, president of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Philip G. Gillett, president of the American Association for Teaching Speech to the Deaf.

President Gallaudet, of the National College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C., and who is also president of the convention of American instructors of the deaf, gave some interesting facts as to the beginning of public deaf-mute instruction in France, Germany and England 150 years ago, and also at the inauguration of the system in this country seventy-five years ago.

He showed how widespread the education of the deaf in the United States had become, since there are now eighty-two schools with 10,000 pupils and nearly 800 teachers. Provision for the deaf in this country is more complete and advanced than in any other country.

Dr. Gallaudet gave an account of the college at Washington, which was opened in 1864, and in which nearly 500 young deaf-mutes from all parts of the country have received the benefits of the higher education.

Its graduates have been able, in spite of their deafness, to enter upon a great variety of professions and occupations, from which they would have been shut out but for the higher education they have received at the college. They have become teachers, editors, lawyers, publishers, draughtsmen, architects, recorders of deeds, bank cashiers, chemists and assayers, merchants and skilled farmers. One has been lately appointed to a professorship in a university for hearing young men, where he lectures orally with success; another is eminent as the state botanist of North Carolina, and some have even become postmasters, city treasurers and town councilmen.

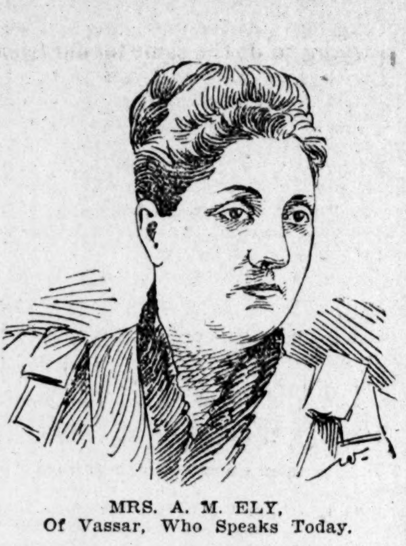
Dr. Gallaudet spoke at some length of the methods of instruction now in use in this country and in Europe and showed by most conclusive testimony that while a certain proportion of the deaf may be taught to speak and read the lips, the oral method cannot be made successful in a majority of cases. He stated that the educated deaf in Germany, France, Italy and the United States had within the last few years taken a most decided stand in favor of the combined system, which includes the language of signs and other manual methods. This system is now accepted generally in the United States, less than ten per cent of the ten thousand deaf children now in school being in pure oral schools.

At the same time speech is taught in all the combined system schools, so that today it may be said that every deaf child in the country has the opportunity to learn to speak. Dr. Gallaudet spoke in terms of commendation of the Georgia state school at Cave Spring and of the schools for the deaf in the south generally, all of which stand on the broad and liberal ground of the combined system.

A Modern Opportunity.

Perhaps the most brilliant effort of the congress was that of Dr. E. L. Whitman, the president of Columbian university.

His subject was "A Modern Opportunity," and the address was a masterpiece of eloquence. Without notes or manuscript he entertained his hearers, after the brilliant fashion of a born orator. Massively built, with a head of leonine proportions and a voice of marvelous flexibility he held his audience in a trance from the beginning to the end of his discourse. No achievement in the line of oratory has been heard in Georgia for a long time equal to that of Dr. Whitman before the educational congress.


MRS. A. M. ELY,
Of Vassar, Who Speaks Today.

The Public School System.

Hardly less brilliant in its style of presentation was the able paper read by Hon. J. O. Turner, superintendent of education of the state of Alabama, who discussed the public school system as an instrumentality of advance.

The following is the full text of Mr. Turner's speech delivered last Monday afternoon:

Public Schools and Social Advance.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—The honor—yes, the very distinguished honor, has been conferred upon me by the directors of the educational congress and by your worthy chief of the department of education, Hon. W. J. Northen, by placing my name upon the programme to become a participant in the deliberations of this distinguished body of educators of our country. This I trust is duly appreciated by me and by the state of Alabama, which I have the honor to represent upon this occasion. Our country, with proper educational advantages afforded, is destined to become the queen of nations among civilized and Christian countries. The importance of the education of the masses of the people by the state has long since been admitted, and in a government like ours, where all power is lodged in universal suffrage, this question is paramount to all others. In the absence of general education this tremendous power of universal suffrage is something frightful to contemplate.

"Not to have a system of public education, by which the ignorant and dangerous masses shall be enlightened, and shall be assimilated to the rest, and to the better part of the population, is simply suicidal on the part of the state or government trying the experiment.

"The foregoingstatement has proven true in every single instance where the experiment has been tried. Our national life and the perpetuity of our institutions hang upon our common school system. The danger to the state in not providing a well regulated, free public common school system is intensified when we contemplate the immense emigration from abroad which is going on. The great majority of those who seek our shores come here ignorant. They come with little or no knowledge of the nature of our republican institutions, and these men, almost at once, are made sharers of the popular sovereignty, with all its tremendous powers of peace or war, order or anarchy, life or death.

"Aside from this grave political consideration, affecting as it does the interest and the welfare of the entire body politic, the question of the success and stability of our national institutions, and the perpetuity of a repulican form of government, there are other considerations, coming home closely and individually to each man's personal interest, in his social relations, and in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, as guaranteed by both the federal and state governments in their fundamental laws. Since it has long since been proven, and is admitted by all thoughtful persons, that a public school system is a necessity, and that it constitutes the cheapest and best protection against crimes incident to an ignorant and degraded population, it behooves us to look well into the reasons therefor.

"The public school system as an instrumentality of social advancement is the secret of success in our system. This is the main reason why a public school system, well regulated and properly administered, is to be preferred for the education of the masses to private and independent schools.

"A public school system, administered in the interest of the entire people, has the tendency to break down sectional lines, to destroy partisan feeling, and to teach coming generations that there is no north, south, east or west, but that we are one united people, laboring to accomplish a like destiny.

"Any public school system framed by inexperienced educators and administered by politicians will ever be a fruitful field of much criticism and open to serious objections. But as the people become more enlightened and as they give more consideration to this most vital of all secular questions, they will understand that school affairs and matters pertaining to education are not exceptions to the laws governing other business of the world, and in order that the same may attain to the highest degree of success must be managed and controlled and administered by experienced and well balanced educators in the interest of the people and not by politicians.

"All the children of the state deserve a good, well regulated, free public school system, no matter what may be the political faith of their parents. Any man who is unwilling that this should be done is not a patriot and is void of the requisite qualifications to become a trustworthy public servant.

"Through the means now afforded, meager as they are in many states of the union, it is confidently believed and anxiously hoped that, in due course of time, such an awakening will seize upon the people that they will rise up to the full measure of their duty and will frame such a public school system, regulated and administered by such laws as will forever make our educational interests sure no matter into the hands of what party the reins of government are placed.

"Man is a social being, and becomes more so as he advances in knowledge and culture; hence the advantages to be derived from our public schools over those of any other character.

"The fact is, individuals and the community are so bound together that on many points their objections lie in coincident lines. The matter of education, for social reasons, is one of these points. God has ordained the parental relation and has implanted the parental affections, for this reason, among others, that the faculties of the helpless young mortal may have due training and development, that this development may not be left to chance, like that of a worthless weed, but may have the protection and guardianship which are the necessary birthright of every rational creature brought into being by the voluntary act of another.

"But God has ordained society also for this end, among others, namely that His rational creatures may have a competent agency, bound by the laws and necessities of its own welfare, to make adequate provisions for the instruction and education of every human being. The one duty does not conflict with the other. Both lie in coincident lines.

"Perhaps the most serious objection that has ever been urged against our common schools as organized in this country is the claim that religious instruction has been excluded from them and that without this element they tend only to make educated villains. Education, it is said, without the restraining and sanctifying influence of religion, only puts into the hands of the multitude greater powers for evil. If this objection is valid, the most enlightened and Christian communities of the world have made and are making an enormous mistake. Yet the objection is urged with seriousness by men whose purity of motive is above question, and whose personal character gives great weight to their opinions. The objection originated in England, where an attempt to make legislative provisions for the education of the common people have been steadily resisted by a potential party in the established church. The arguments put forth in the English religious journals have been reproduced in the journals of this country and have in many instances awakened the apprehension of serious-minded persons. Upon a thorough examination of this question it will be found that from this source there is no real cause for alarm, and the objection raised is in the main without foundation.

"In the first place the facts are not exactly as stated by those making the objection. While little direct religious instruction may be given in many of our public schools, there is usually a large amount of religious influence exerted by our teachers. By far the great majority of the teachers of our common schools are professing Christians and persons of sound morals and of exemplary conduct.

"Very many of them are among our most active Sabbath school teachers. These Christian teachers and godly men and women, at the head of the schools of the country, though never speakng a word upon the subject of religion, yet by the power of a silent, consistent example exert a continual Christian influence that is held by some to be more fruitful in lasting good than direct religious teaching after any particular creed or doctrine. In the second place as a matter of fact religious teaching is not entirely excluded from our public schools. I think it by no means holds that prominent position in the course of study which it should hold. But it is by no means entirely excluded. The Bible, with few exceptions, is read daily in our common schools and it is used as a text book for direct study. A very large per cent of the children who attend our public schools attend the Sabbath schools and the Sabbath schools supplement the instructions of the day schools.

"The case, therefore, is not that of an education purely intellectual.

"But apart from all these considerations, taking the question in its naked form, is it true that mere intellectual education has the tendency alleged? The constitution of the human mind gives no warrant for such an inference or declaration. Recorded, indisputable facts overwhelmingly disprove it. So far is it from being true that the mere diffusion of knowledge has a tendency to make men knaves and infidels. I believe the very opposite to be true. Knowledge is the natural ally of religion and morals. To hold otherwise is to disparage and dishonor God and religion, to imply, if not to say, that ignorance is the mother of devotion.

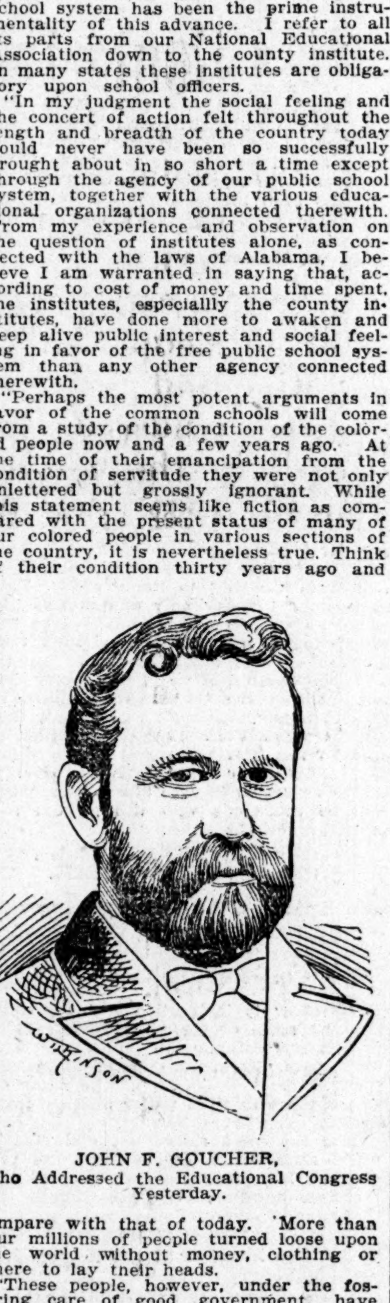
"Surely it must be some hallucination of the mind which leads men to suppose that diffusion of knowledge among the masses can have any natural or general tendency adverse to religion or morals or calculated to make men knaves or infidels.

"Dr. Harris, our distinguished commissioner of education, lays down the proposition that the south has made greater advancement in education in the last few years than any other section of the union. This being admitted, it behooves us to look into the cause of this improvement.

"Those who have been observant upon this matter will agree with me upon this question when I state that the public school system has been the prime instrumentality of this advance. I refer to all its parts from our National Educational Association down to the county institute. In many states these institutes are obligatory upon school officers.

"In my judgment the social feeling and the concert of action felt throughout the length and breadth of the country today could never have been so successfully brought about in so short a time except through the agency of our public school system, together with the various educational organizations connected therewith. From my experience and observation on the question of institutes alone, as connected with the laws of Alabama, I believe I am warranted in saying that, according to cost of money and time spent, the institutes, especiallly the county institutes, have done more to awaken and keep alive public interest and social feeling in favor of the free public school system than any other agency connected therewith.

"Perhaps the most potent arguments in favor of the common schools will come from a study of the condition of the colored people now and a few years ago. At the time of their emancipation from the condition of servitude they were not only unlettered but grossly ignorant. While this statement seems like fiction as compared with the present status of many of our colored people in various sections of the country, it is nevertheless true. Think of their condition thirty years ago and compare with that of today. More than four millions of people turned loose upon the world without money, clothing or where to lay their heads.


JOHN F. GOUCHER,
Who Addressed the Educational Congress Yesterday.

"These people, however, under the fostering care of good government, have risen from the ashes, and today they have many among them that in point of intellectual culture and refinement would be an honor to any race of people upon the face of the globe. The condition of the colored people today furnishes an object lesson to all civilized and enlightened people.

"According to the statement in Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee's 'School History of the United States,' published this year, there is now no part of the United States where any one—white, negro or Indian—may not receive the rudiments of a good English education, if he will only take the trouble to go to the public school and learn the lessons there taught.

"In thirteen years, up to 1890, the school funds of the south increased nearly $12,000,000—almost a million a year, and it is worthy of notice that while the negroes pay only about one-thirtieth of this tax they receive nearly one-half of the schooling which it provides.

"What an argument for a public school system, so unselfish, so patriotic, so Christian like! God in His infinite wisdom will not hold His richest blessings from a people endowed with such liberality to all classes of our people in the interest of such a noble cause, the development of the best of His gifts, which alone can make us fully reaalize our duty to ourselves, to our families, to our country and to our Creator."

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"HOW'S YOUR LIVER ?"

is the oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver.

When the Liver is Torpid the Bowels are Sluggish and Constipated, and the Food lies in the Stomach decomposing—poisoning the Blood.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I always use Simmons Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels."
—W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
"52 Times a Year."

THERE are few famous writers in Great Britain or the United States who have not already contributed to The Youth's Companion, but some illustrious recruits have been found, who, collaborating with the old favorites, will enable its editors to make the paper notably brilliant during the coming year.

Statesmen, poets, famous scientists and travellers, eminent lawyers and delightful story-writers will provide entertainment and instruction for our friends and subscribers in a richer measure than ever before.

Remarkable Offer!

Free to Jan. 1, 1896.

New Subscribers who will cut out this coupon and send it AT ONCE with name and address, and $1.75, will receive

FREE
Our Handsome 4-page Calendar, lithographed in 14 colors. Retail price 50c.

FREE
The Youth's Companion every week till January 1, 1896.

FREE
The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

And The Companion
52 Weeks,
A Full Year to January, 1897.
63

Our Distinguished Contributors.

The Princess Louise.
The Marquis of Lorne.
The Lord Chief Justice of England.
Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
The Secretary of the U. S. Navy.
The Secretary of the Interior.
The Secretary of Agriculture.
Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes.
W. H. Russell of The London Times.
Frank R. Stockton.
W. Clark Russell.
General Nelson A. Miles.
Hon. Thomas B. Reed.
The Dean of Salisbury.
Bishop Cleveland Coxe.
Bishop Doane.
Sir Edwin Arnold.
Camille Flammarion.
Justin McCarthy.
Admiral Stevens.
Admiral Markham.
Admiral Elliot.
Charles Dickens.
Archibald Forbes.
F. D. Millet.
Andrew Carnegie.
And More Than One Hundred Others.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.
Send Check, Post-Office or Express Order, or Registered Letter, at Our Risk.

SR SOUTHERN RAILWA

TO EXPOSITION GROUNDS!

FARE, ATLANTA DAY, OCTOBER 31ST,

5 CENTS,

IN EITHER DIRECTION!

Trains every five Minutes!
Only seven minutes City to
Exposition Grounds.

STATION, EAST END
UNION DEPOT,

Adjoining MARKHAM HOUSE

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OF
GAS, OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES.
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

A large line of Hard Wood Mantels, Tile and Grates, 10 per cent cheaper than any other house . . . . .

$20,000 WORTH OF GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

At factory prices. Visitors can save money on Housefurnishing Goods at

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO'S.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

KIRK'S EXHIBIT
.. OF ..
SILVERWARE

of our own manufacture; in quality, quantity and style equal to any in the country. During the seventy-eight years we have been established, specimens of our skill in working silver may be found in every part of the world, and we are gratified to find the demand at home and abroad increasing. We leave no effort untried to produce beautiful objects in silver and from our late reduction in prices, we feel satisfied we give the best return for the money to be found anywhere. We have erected a new store and manufactory, the fourth house west of our old stand, and have also a fine assortment of

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,
Sam'l Kirk & Son,
106 Baltimore St., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.
oct5 45teod

OPIUM Morphine Habits treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. M. Veal, Mgr. Lithia Springs Opium Cure Co., or Lock box 3, Austell, Ga.

N
nited States
npanion, but
orating with
per notably
ent lawyers
d instruction
r before.
ors.
Salisbury.
land Coxe.
e.
Arnold.
mmarion.
arthy.
evens.
arkham.
iot.
kens.
Forbes.
t.
rnegie.
Mass.
LWAY
NDS!
R 31ST,
S,
TION!
utes!
ity to
EPOT,
OUSE
S EXHIBIT
. OF . .
ERWARE
facture; in quality, quanti-
al to any in the country.
ty-eight years we have
specimens of our skill in
y be found in every part
we are gratified to find
me and abroad increasing.
fort untried to produce
in silver and from our
prices, we feel satisfied
return for the money to
ere. We have erected a
manufactory, the fourth
ur old stand, and have
nent of
monds and Jewelry,
irk & Son,
more St., East,
TIMORE, MD.
45teod
Morphine Habits treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address, B. M. Veal, Mgr. Lithia Springs Opium Cure Co., or Lock box 3, Austell, Ga.

CRAZY BULL'S TRIAL

The Sioux Indian Is Still Behind the Prison Bars.

HIS CASE HEARD YESTERDAY

Judge Newman Will Make a Decision on the Habeas Corpus Petition This Morning.

Crazy Bull, the Sioux Indian of Buffalo Bill's aggregation, who is wanted in Baltimore on a charge of manslaughter, is still occupying a cell at police headquarters. A final decision in his case will be made in the United States courts this morning.

The Indian is being held pending decision on a writ of habeas corpus in the federal court. Judge Newman heard the evidence in the case yesterday and took the matter under consideration. He stated that he would make a decision as to whther the Indian would be turned over to the Baltimore officer, Detective Hussey, this morning.

Crazy Bull is making a vigorous fight against being taken back to Baltimore. He denies that he committed the crime charged against him under the name of Mohawk. He resents the intimation that he was ever named Mohawk. He says that he did not throw the brick which ended the life of little James Horne on September 30th last.

The hearing on Crazy Bull's writ of habeas corpus in the federal court yesterday attracted a large crowd. The sight of an Indian arraigned on such a serious charge was an unusual one, and the spectators paid strict attention to the proceedings.

Colonel Cody, Major Burke, Agents Snider, Fellows and McCadden, and three of the Sioux Indian braves of Buffalo Bill's show, had seats in the courtroom when Judge Newman called the case. The braves took seats next to Crazy Bull. The four Indians appeared in dazzling colors and yellow paint. They made an imposing spectacle watching the proceedings of the trial, none being able to understand what was going on.

John Shangrau, the manager of the Indian tribes, acted as interpreter during the examination of Crazy Bull. The other Indians took no part in the case, simply remaining with their companion and looking on in amazement.

Buffalo Bill Testifies.

Colonel Cody was the first witness. He said that Crazy Bull had been with his show several seasons. The Indian was a good-natured fellow, and had never caused any trouble. Crazy Bull joined the show three or four years ago, coming from the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota. The Indian was always known as Crazy Bull, and never as Mohawk, as alleged in the papers on which he was arrested.

Colonel Cody explained the habits and nature of the Sioux Indians. He said that they were peaceable, and gave him no trouble. He said that the Indians had become accustomed to being guyed and fretted by the small boys, and that they no longer became angry at the boys. The Indians considered that the boys were like crazy-people—that is, irresponsible—and paid no attention to the urchins. The famous scout said that during his forty years' experience with Indians he had never known a Sioux Indian to throw a rock or other stone as a weapon. He said that the Indians used more formidable weapons when their anger was aroused.

Colonel Cody said that he had heard nothing of the Baltimore incident, and was surprised when he heard of the arrest of Crazy Bull Monday. He had men whose duty it was to report such affairs, and believed that had one of his Indians struck a boy in Baltimore he would have heard of it. He said that he would throw no obstacle in the way of a guilty man with his show being prosecuted, but in this instance he felt it his duty to defend Crazy Bull, there being no evidence that the Indian was the guilty man.

Was a Curiosity.

Major Burke said that he had known Crazy Bull three years. The Indian was never known as Mohawk. Buffalo Bill's show was in Baltimore on the date alleged, but he had heard nothing of any trouble. The witness thought that a man who could pick out a certain Indian from a group of sixty was a curiosity. He said that in his long experience with Indians he would not undertake to identify an Indian after a month's time.

Was His Father's Name.

Crazy Bull took the stand and testified, through Interpreter Shangrau. The Indian said that his name was Crazy Bull and not Mohawk.

"Where did you get the name of Crazy Bull," asked Attorney Bell for the government.

"My father was named Crazy Bull," replied the Indian.

Further examination elicited that the Indian had been known as "Jealous," but never as Mohawk. He appeared on the official records as "Jealous," but his real name was Crazy Bull.

Mr. J. T. McCadney, one of Mr. Cody's managers, said that he had heard of no trouble at Baltimore with the Indians.

Indian Agent Snider, for Mr. Cody, said that he had known Crazy Bull four years. He had been known as Jealous, but never as Mohawk.

Mr. Snider said two Indians left the "Wild West" show at Washington, since the Baltimore affair is alleged to have occurred. The witness said that the show carried sixty-two Indians.

Assistant District Attorney Bell conducted the case for the government. Mr. Burton Smith and Mr. Shephard Bryan represented Crazy Bull.

Said He Was the Indian.

Howard D. South was the first witness for the government. He told of the Baltimore trouble, stating that Crazy Bull was the identical Indian who threw the fatal brick. He knew the Indan by a mole on his nose. He went to the show grounds on the day of the trouble and talked to Crazy Bull a good deal. The Indian said that his name was Mohawk. The witness said that the Indian was easily recognized at Buffalo Bill's show grounds Monday. He said that he identified him after looking at about thirty of the Indians with the show.

South was questioned as to his ability to identify Indians. Witness said that he had been west and came in contact with them there. He did not claim to be an expert, but recognized Crazy Bull by the fullness of his face, the mole on his nose and by certain pictures on his tent or tepee.

Mr. Smith cross-examined South rather closely. The attorney asked the witness if he was being paid anything for coming to Atlanta to identify the Indian. South said that he simply came for his expenses, being actuated in the interests of justice.

What Judge Newman Said.

Judge Newman said that the case rested on the identity of the Indian. If he was the person who committed the crime, it made no difference whether his name was Crazy Bull, Jealous or Mohawk. The court thought that South was not an extraordinarily good witness. Any man who laid around a show all day and night and talked to Indians and gave them cigarettes was not much of a man.

Mr. Smith made several points as to the extradition papers, contending that they were imperfect in several important instances. He said that the indictment alleged that Buffalo Bill's show was in Georgia on the date the indictment was found, while as a matter of fact the show was in Alabama. The court took the case under consideration, stating that it was an important one and should not be decided without a full understanding of the merits of the case. The papers will be examined before a decision is reached.

This Ends the Controversy.

Editor Constitution—Please give us space in your valuable columns for the following reply to the card of John I. Fullwood, which appeared in your issue of this date:

When The Standard, in its issue of October 17th stated that we had tried to pay no [illegible] attention to Fullwood than we would to his "mangy, flea-bitten canine superior"—a "yaller" dog—we meant just what we said; and neither personally on the street nor through the columns of our paper had given him any notice whatever. Our article of that date, in which we denounced the said Fullwood, who (mis)represents Polk in the Georgia legislature, as an all-round, sneaking, cowardly liar, still stands unretracted—and unanswered. We had no idea that he would undertake to play the "sick dodge," for he was on the streets of Cedartown only a day or so before our denunciation appeared.

Fullwood's statements that he has been the victim of constant attack from The Standard is characteristically false, except as he has been egotistical enough (another of his characteristics, by the way,) to appropriate to himself all our references to "lying demagogues"—as if he was the only one of the kind in the country.

Fullwood has evidently been imposed upon by some liar as thorough-going as himself, when he says that we have "not even resented the brand of liars given to our very teeth," for certainly no one has attempted such a thing from a closer distance than Atlanta—and will not! His statement is an insinuating lie out of whole cloth.

The attempt of Fullwood to make it appear that we were the aggressors in this matter is a piece of unmitigated gall, for it is a well-known fact here that The Standard paid no attention to his weekly slush of slime and abuse, until a further exercise of patience would have been an offense against manhood. The column which we devoted to him in The Standard is the first notice of a personal nature which we have given him, and members of his own political faith have expressed surprise that we did not do so sooner. It has been his persistent practice ever since he came into possession of a newspaper "organ" to vilify and abuse every one who disagreed with him. His attempts to become boss of the politics, business and religion of this county have been ridiculous, and at the same time hateful. He has manifested a disposition to destroy everything he could not "boss," and this peculiar characteristic is well known by the people of Polk—though many of them did not find it out until after he had slipped into the legislature.

The most contemptible hypocrite on earth is the one who is always talking about the "sunlight of truth," and we shall not burden the public with any reply to his "rot" on this line. This newspaper controversy is not of our seeking, and we write this only in self-defense in reply to his card today commenting on the special of the Rome correspondent to your paper. We are not egotistical enough to think that the public has any interest in our private quarrel with this contemptible rascal, and trust it will not be necessary for us to again appear in the newspapers concerning him. Respectfully,

RUSSELL & COLEMAN,
Editors Cedartown Standard.

Cedartown, Ga., October 28, 1895.

A CO-OPERATIVE COTTON MILL.

A Company Being Formed To Establish Such a Mill in Atlanta.

The Constitution has said much about the formation of co-operative cotton mill companies throughout the south, and it is glad to announce that under the direction of well-known Atlantians such a company is now being formed here. It is called the Piedmont Cotton Mills Company, of which Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer of the state, is president. Its board of directors consists of the following well-known Atlantians:

R. U. Hardeman, W. A. Bates, R. T. Dorsey, H. H. Cabaniss, R. L. Sibley, W. G. Paschal, W. B. Willingham, D. M. Cabaniss, W. J. Willingham.

The authorized capital of the company is to be $200,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of $100 each, payable two dollars per share monthly until paid. The company has issued the prospectus in which it treats extensively of the many advantages offered to new cotton mills in the south, in location, labor, freight rates and local inducements.

On the title page of the prospectus the following suggestive figures are offered and reflection on the condition thus presented is enough to give assurance that any well-regulated company establishing a cotton mill in the south will have easy sailing and a fair promise of good returns. The prospectus says:

"Throughout the civilized world there are 92,000,000 cotton spindles in operation. Of this number the south has only 3,000,000, or a little over 3 per cent, yet the south produces 60 per cent of the world's supply of cotton. If the south's number of spindles were in proportion to her cotton we would have over 55,000,000 instead of 3,000,000, or nearly two thousand per cent more than at present. The profits made by southern cotton mills are enormous; for example, 'The Graniteville,' which started twenty-six years ago on a capital of $300,000, has since paid to its stockholders $1,560,000, has increased its capital stock to $600,000, besides accumulating a surplus of $678,000."

A Stroke of Paralysis.

Mr. John James, a brother of United States District Attorney Joe James, was stricken by paralysis at Lithia Springs Tuesday, but was recovering yesterday. The stroke was the second experienced by Mr. James and gave his friends considerable anxiety. His speedy recovery is hoped for by his many friends here.

Eight Moonshiners at the Bar.

The United States court was occupied in the trial of several moonshiners yesterday morning. Eight offenders were arraigned and their cases disposed of, the usual sentences being assessed.

little germs

Cause consumption. Cod-liver oil will not kill them. No remedy at present known to the doctors will do it. The germs float in the air, everywhere, and we cannot keep from breathing them into our lungs. We need fear nothing, however, if we are in good health. But when the body is weak, and the throat and lungs congested from coughs and colds, the germs may gain foothold. To prevent their doing it we must relieve the conditions.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will restore the strength, increase the weight, heal the inflamed membranes and prevent more serious trouble. It is an easy remedy which acts promptly and relieves quickly.

50 cents and $1.00

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

NO CHANGE WANTED

The Board of Health Is Satisfied Now.

AND WILL OPPOSE ANY LAW

Placing the Election of the Sanitary Inspector with the Voters—Say There Should Be No Change.

When the paper calling for an amendment to the city charter, by which the office of chief sanitary inspector is made elective, instead of being by appointment of the board of health, is presented to the general council next Monday there may be quite an interesting fight projected.

None of the members of the board of health favor the change and very few of those who are conversant with the work of the chief of the department think it would be advisable.

So, when the council meets next Monday there will be present members of the board of health, members of the general council and quite a number of citizens who have given the sanitary work in Atlanta a study to fight the passage of the paper through the general council.

The members of the board of health are all opposed to the contemplated change and from none of them will there be any support for the problem until it has gone through the general council, has been passed by the legislature and has become a law. The sanitary system of Atlanta is one of the best in the country and the system is the handiwork of the members of the board of health. Few men in Atlanta have worked harder for the interests of the city than the members of the board of health and the hard work they have done has made them thoroughly conversant with the needs and demands of the people.

Dr. J. F. Alexander, president of the board of health, thinks that any change would be hurtful and says that he cannot see any reason for even thinking of a change.

"The present sanitary system of Atlanta," said the doctor, "was established in the latter 70's, and has shown itself one of the best in the country. The members of the board of health have always been elected by the general council and then the board has appointed its officers and the officers have always done their work and have done it well. There has never been the time when anything like political influence had any effect on the work of the men in the department for the reason that political influence cut no figure in placing them there. The men have been placed there, first on trial, you might say, and those who have shown themselves worthy have been retained, while those who have not made the requisite showing have been made to give way to men who could do the work. If there is any part of the city government which is absolutely free from politics it is the sanitary force.

"And if there is any department of the city government that should be kept free from politics it is the sanitary department, for in that work men who are put to work by those who can put them out at a minute's notice are needed. The chief sanitary inspector is not elected even by the board of health, but he is appointed. Of course it is equivalent to an election, but the tenure of the position is so brittle that the board can fire the chief or any member at any time. Now, if the chief were elected by the people he would be placed in office for the length of time the new law would name and that would handicap the board of health, a body which is always watching for the good of the city. Suppose a man were elected to that place because he happened to be popular with the people and the members of the board should, after a month or more's work, find that he was incompetent, what could they do? The place is one that requires careful training and that training has been given the gentleman who is now in. I don't mean to say that there are not others who cannot do the work, but I do mean to say that a change would put the board of health to the test.

"The board has given Atlanta the best sanitary system the south knows and every day the members of the board are being complimented by visitors to the city. It is not idle talk, either, which the visitors indulge, for they are speaking only the truth when they say that Atlanta is the cleanest city in the south. The inspectors the board of health has employed have studied their work well and they have done it well for the reason that there was no political influence that could hurt them. Only a few days ago Mr. Herring, the finest sanitary engineer in the United States, the same gentleman who came to Atlanta twelve years ago to start the sanitary sewerage system, was here to look over the work. The plan for the sanitary sewers laid down by Mr. Herring then has been carried out, and today Atlanta's good healthful condition is largely due to that work. After looking over the work Mr. Herring declared that the plan he had outlined could not have been more closely followed had he been here all the time that has intervened. He gave every feature of the sanitary work a thorough inspection and declared that Atlanta was the cleanest city he had ever seen.

"Now, I don't care how the chief sanitary inspector comes to us, just so we get a man who knows his business and can do it. But when a man is elected to office by the people he is amenable to the people and after he is sworn in he is there for the term. If he suits the work, then it is all right, but if he is not a good man there is no way to get rid of him except to beat him at the polls the next time. In the meantime, however, the city suffers on account of the bad or poor work of the man elected by the people. Now, if a man who could do the work and did do it were elected it would be all right. I have no doubt about Mr. Veal being able to carry the election if it went to the people, but if he were elected and then should turn out bad work we would be in a bad fix. The only way to solve the matter is to have it the way it is now. If the inspector does his work we will keep him, and if he doesn't do it we will let him out and put in a man that can do it. That we can do at any time as the law now reads, but if the law is changed we will have to take what comes."

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia, scrofula and salt rheum, and by vitalizing the blood strengthens the system to resist the bad effects of the varying temperature of the fall season.

All Atlanta Invited.

Today will be a great day at the exposition. All Atlanta will be there. There are many interesting things to see. Among them, and perhaps one of the greatest, is the exhibit of the Live Oak Distillery Company, in the southwest corner of the agricultural building. Everybody is invited to come and see it.

A. K. Hawkes's Exhibit

in the manufactures building, near the north entrance, will repay any one well to visit. There as a splendid display of all kinds of optical goods, and in addition there is shown the process of grinding and mounting spectacle lenses ready for wear.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

A Clear Complexion and Perfect Form can be acquired by the celebrated French preparation,

CELNART

the only remedy that will permanently ENLARGE THE BUST from 3 to 5 inches. Remove Wrinkles, fill out hollows in the Cheeks, Throat and Neck, indorsed by physicians and guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Thousands of testimonials from those who have been benefited. My

ROYALE FRECKLE BALM

is the only preparation that will positively cure any case of FRECKLES, either light or heavy, no matter of what kind. No burning, irritation or discoloration of the most delicate skin, and by the use of only one pot Freckles rapidly fade away within one month forever. Sent to any address for $3.

GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all druggists, but if they should not have my goods or will not get them send direct to me. Write to-day for my latest book, entitled "Beauty Secrets," that contains valuable information on everything pertaining to the toilet. It will be sent with a sample cake of my celebrated

ROYALE SKIN SOAP

to any address for only 10c. postage. Add.

MADAME JOSEPHINE LeFEVRE
924 CHESTNUT ST.
Philadelphia, Pa.

CONDENSED CIDER

For making sweet unfermented Cider by the glass bottle or barrel. Try it.

Cleveland Cider Co.
Unionville, Lake Co O

5 CENT FARE!

Today, Atlanta Day, a fare of

Five Cents Only

will be charged on all the Consolidated lines, including the cross-town service.

Ample cars to carry all the people will be put on and rapid service rendered from early in the morning until after the fireworks.

100 CARS AN HOUR

will run into the Exposition terminals.

Beginning Friday Peachtree Street Cars will be extended down Fourteenth Street to the main entrance of Exposition, thence on Piedmont Avenue to Bleckley Avenue, to Tenth Street, to Peachtree, to Broad and Marietta.

A sufficient number of Cars will be put on the run to give a 3 minute service, at regular fare of

5 Cents!

The cross-town cars will continue to run into the terminals on the east and west sides of the grounds, without any change of schedule and on which the usual charge of 10 cents will be made.

TRUNKS.
NEW AUTOMATIC PATENT.

No More Mussing of Goods. Any Child Can Work It. Easily Raised. Never Gets Out of Order.

If you see this Trunk you won't get any other. I have secured the patent right for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

L. LIEBERMAN,
Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall.
Branch Store at Railroad Crossing.

While Spain and Cuba are making it warm for one another, we're trying to do the same for our friends with overcoats and fall suits.

Our clothes are intended to make us friends first and money next—satisfaction at all hazards: for, if you change your mind, or your wife, sister or mother changes hers, "your money back if you want it" fixes everything.

Bring in your boys! We've just received 150 boys' suits and offer them at $1.98 each; regular $3 value. Finer ones at $3.5o, $4, $5, up to $7.5o.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
3 Whitehall.

The Game Law is Out.

The weather is cool and you will enjoy a hunt, and doubly so if you use our specially Loaded Nitro and Black Powder Shells. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. Write for our new fall catalogue of Guns, Pistols, Ammunition; Hunting Clothing, Etc., mailed free of charge.

The Clarke Hardware Company

—

You Will Make a Kick

if you buy one of our footballs, and it will be a pleasure for you to kick. Football Uniforms, Nose Guards, Stockings, Caps and anything necessary to fix you up in proper shape not to have a coroner sit on you. New catalogue just out. Write us and we will send you one. Special prices to colleges and organized clubs.

The Clarke Hardware Company

—

Our New Sample Room

For Builders' Hardware has just been completed, finished in elegant quarter-sawed oak, and panels of different woods and finishes used in a modern dwelling. Rugs and easy chairs, temptingly inviting to those wishing to look at this class of goods. It is a pleasure for us to show them to you, as we have the prettiest assortment ever shown in Atlanta. We wish to say that they are P. & F. Corbin's goods—that tells the story. Call and look at our samples whether you expect to build or not. Tell your friends to come up. We take pleasure in showing you through.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY,
33 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

HARRIS LITHIA WATER.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer Gives it His Unqualified Indorsement.

October 11, 1895.—Harris Lithia Water Company.: I do not give a certificate to any water, medicine, etc., until I am thoroughly acquainted with its merits. I have used your Lithia Water upon myself with the greatest benefits. I was suffering with inflammation of the bladder and used the well-known remedies without effect, when I was induced to try one-half gallon of water. I took it and was entirely relieved, and since have had no trouble, although I only drink a small quantity of the water each day. Very respectfully, FRED B. PALMER, M.D.

Mr. J. T. Harris, Harris Lithia Water Company, Harris Springs, S. C.—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your Lithia Water for several months past, and that I believe it to be one of the best lithia waters that I have come in contact with. Yours truly,
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President S. A. L. R. R.

This water may be obtained at our Atlanta office, 44 North Broad street. 'Phone 611. oct14-1m

The World's Fair
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY!
TheGreatest Museum of Anatomy in the World Now Open.
No. 40 Peachtree St.

EVERY DAY FOR MEN ONLY
From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

LADIES' MATINEE every Friday from 2 to 6 p. m., on which day a Lady Physician will deliver lectures.

ADMISSION..........15 cent
(No Extra Charges.

Now at last Autumn is chasing away the sunbeams of a lagging Summer, and chilled mankind is turning to look for heavier-weight Clothes, Hats, Furnishings. Our goods are silent salesmen. Their elegance — beauty — fit — material — workmanship—price and other points are loud in their silent eloquence. Come, look at our stock and learn our small prices.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,
38 WHITEHALL ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND

TONIGHT,

Friday and Saturday, Matinee Saturday
THE GREAT SOUTHERN FAVORITE

Billy Van's Big Minstrels

Everything new and up to date. A Carload of Scenic and Mechanical Effects.

50 Prominent Artists 50

Including the Comedian Mr. Tom Lewis. See the Great Street Parade at noon each day.

Usual Prices. Seats at Grand box office. oct 26-su tu wed thur fri sat.

Sunday Afternoon
at 3:30
A Magnificent Concert
will be given at the Grand.
The Famous Innes's Band
will play the first part and
The Mexican Cavalry Band
will play the second part.

A musical treat not to be missed. Reserved seats 50 cents at the Grand box office.

5 NIGHTS---2 MATINEES.
Commencing Monday, November 4th.
The eminent comedian
Mr. Sol Smith Russell
In his superb repertoire of incomparable comedies. Presenting
A Great Double Bill
MONDAY NIGHT,
AN EVERYDAY MAN
AND
Mr. Valentine's Christmas.
Sale opens Friday morning at Grand box office.

D. C.'s COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK!
Matinees at 3 p. m. Saturday.
THE GREAT FAVORITES,
The BALDWIN-MELVILLE CO.
Under management of Walter Baldwin.
Presenting
TONIGHT,
"THE PHŒNIX."
Friday Night,
"LOUISIANA."
Change of bill nightly.
Popular prices—10, 20 and 30c.
Matinee prices, 10 and 20c.

Grand Concert
—ON THE—
ARAGON ROOF GARDEN,
At Exposition Grounds,
every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock and Special Concerts Wednesday and Saturday Night by the
Mexican Typical Orchestra,
of Guadalajara, Mexico. The most famous musical organization from the recognized music center of Mexico.
Entrance through Mining and Forestry Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

H. GREENWALL'S LYCEUM THEATRE

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee, Commencing FRIDAY NOV. 1

The Eminent Comedian,
Mr. J. K.
OUR EMMET FRITZ
In his newest and best comedy success,
"FRITZ IN A MAD HOUSE"
A magnificent production perfectly cast.
Sale of seats at Harry Silverman's Cigar Store.

Week of November 4th.
Stuart Robson,
Direction of William R. Hayden.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dion Boucicault's Funniest Play
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
MR. ROBSON AS CATO DOVE.
Thursday and Friday Evenings, also Saturday Matinee,
GOVERNMENT ACCEPTANCE.
ROBERT GORDON, MR. ROBSON.
Wednesday Special Matinee of
THE RIVALS.
The receipts of this performance will be donated to the
Confederate Veterans' Association.

NOW OPEN.
Exposition Grounds
Buffalo Bill's Wild West

And congress of rough riders of the world.

Three entrances—one from exposition direct with return check after Wild West performance to exposition; one from Southern railroad exposition terminal and one from Jackson street, to which Consolidated railroad runs.

Pedestrians and those coming in vehicles enter at Jackson street.

At the conclusion of the night performance the gates to the exposition will be thrown open.

Seats for 10,000 people—protected from sun and rain.

Two performances daily at 2 and 8 o'clock p. m.

Brilliantly illuminated at night by electricity.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 50c extra.

Seats on sale at Miller's, No. 47 Marietta street, and on the exposition grounds.

CITY TROCADERO
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.
W. J. HOLPIN, ------ Manager.
This Week,
A programme of brilliant excellence! A superb performance! The best show in the city!
G. A. SAMPSON,
The strongest man on earth.
LEON SISTERS,
World's greatest acrobatic song and dance queens.
The GREAT STUART,
Known as Male Patti.
SHARP & FLAT,
In the most comical musical act on the stage.
THE SALAMBOS,
Living dynamos.
BLAND SISTERS,
Recognized stars of the vaudeville stage.
MAY COOK,
The greatest lady concert virtuoso.
SIEGFRIED,
The man with 1,000 faces.
PAPINTA,
The myriad dancer.
Two performances daily. Afternoon at 2:30; evenings at 8:15. General admission: Afternoons 25 cents; evenings 50 cents; balcony seats reserved for ladies and escorts, 50 cents; reserved orchestra chairs 75 cents; box seats $1.00.
Grand Sacred Concert every Sunday evening.

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st.
M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29-3t

IRON FENCE
Very cheap to enclose Cemeteries. Catalogue free.
J. W. Rice, Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIPTS WATCHED

They Are Light and the Future Course of Prices Will Be

GOVERNED BY THEIR VOLUME

Liquidation and London Selling Caused a Break in Stocks—Southwest Rains Eased Wheat Off.

New York, October 30.—Liquidations were the order of the day at the stock exchange during the greater part of the session, and the selling was not confined to local operators either. London started off bright and early with sales of Reading, St. Paul, Southern railway, Northern Pacific preferred, Wabash preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Atchison. Some authorities place the foreign selling at 15,000 shares, while others thought that London had sold nearly twice as much. The foreign liquidations were attributed to the eastern difficulties. A rise in the actual rate of sterling exchange to the figures current when the last gold exports were made to Germany, revived discussion about shipments, and this accelerated the downward movement in stocks. Reading was the first stock to break, the price falling from 14½ to 13. The selling was due to intimations that the forthcoming plan of reorganization will provide for an assessment of at least $20 on the stock. General Electric was taken in hand, and in a jiffy the stock dropped nearly 4 points to 29¾, a break in Electric stocks in Philadelphia having had a sympathetic influence on these shares. Northern Pacific preferred, which has been very quiet of late, loomed into prominence and dropped from 17¼ to 16⅝ on transactions of 5,100 shares. Holders were frightened by the size of the proposed assessment on Reading, and fearing similar treatment, made haste to sell. Other railway stocks conspicuous for weakness were the Internationals, Southwesterns, the Grangers, Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central. Missouri Pacific and Atchison were particularly heavy, Missouri Pacific falling 2⅜ to 30¼, and Atchison 1¼ to 18¼. Considerable long Missouri Pacific, which has been held by speculators, was forced on the market by the decline. In the industrials Sugar broke to 101, but later rose to 102@102½. Chicago Gas, Tobacco and Leather preferred, after a weak opening, closed strong. Lead fell from 33⅛ to 30½, and recovered to 32. In the afternoon indications of support were noticeable in certain parts of the list, and this induced some of the bears to even up their contracts, especially as the following on the short side had become uncomfortably large. Reports of rain in the southwest and semi-official statements that the Trunk Lines and Central Traffic association roads would certainly sign the new agreement today also stimulated the buying. This caused a rally of ½ to 2¼ per cent, but just near the close the gain was partially lost. The general list closed steady. Net changes show losses of ¼@3 per cent, General Electric leading. Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Pacific Mail and Sugar gained ⅛@⅞ on the day.

Bonds were weak. Sales footed up $1,965,000.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 303,498 shares, and of unlisted stocks 52,656 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $89,094,325; currency, $97,425,784.

Money on call firm at 2@2½, last loan at 2, closing offered at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5¼@6 per cent.

Bar silver, 68c.

Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty days, and $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand; posted rates, $4.88½@$4.89½; commercial bills, $4.86½@$4.87½.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the board was quiet.

London, October 30.—Bar silver, 31½d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 100 francs 27½ centimes for the account and exchange.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	21¼	Mobile & Ohio	22
do. pref.	70	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	75
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	102⅜	U. S. Cordage	7⅜
do. pref.	99	do. pref.	14¼
Am'n Tobacco	89⅞	N. J. Central	109
do. pref.	105	N. Y. Central	100
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	18⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	51½
Balt. & Ohio	60½	Norfolk & Western	12½
Canada Pac	58	Northern Pac.	5
Ches. & Ohio	19	do. pref.	17
Chic. & Alton	163	Northwestern	105⅝
C., B. & Q.	83⅞	do. pref.	147
Chicago Gas	67	Pacific Mail	30¾
Del., Lack. & W.	164	Reading	14¼
Dis. & Cat. Feed	22⅝	Rock Island	75¼
Erie	12	St. Paul	75⅛
do. pref.	25	do. pref.	126
Ed. Gen. Electric	30½	Silver Certificates	68
Ills. Central	99½	T. C. I.	36¾
Lake Erie & West	22	do. pref.	100
do. pref.	75	Texas Pacific	9
Lake Shore	149½	Union Pacific	12
Louis. & Nash	58⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P.	8
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	8⅞	do. pref.	21¼
Manhattan Consol.	105⅛	Western Union	90½
Memphis & Chat.	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	13⅜
Mich. Central	97	do. pref.	43
Missouri Pacific	30½		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	109⅝	Va. funded debt	62¼
do., Class B	109½	U. S. 4s, registered	111½
do., Class C	100⅜	do. coupon	111⅝
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	97¼
N. C. 4s	104¼	Southern Railway 5s	96⅛
N. C. 6s	125	do. common	11¾
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	89	do. preferred	36
Virginia 6s, deferred	6	S. C. 4½s	106
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	5¼		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, October 30.—New York News Bureau: The stock market today was weak under pressure for both accounts. The strength of the foreign exchange and the unfavorable political advices from abroad were the depressing influences. Shorts covered freely and prevented the declines from reaching extreme limits.

Reading was again lower owing to reorganization announcements, but rallied from the lowest points.

London was a large seller, not only of reading, but of other international shares. Missouri Pacific broke over 2 per cent, but recovered part of the loss.

Northern Pacific preferred fell over 1 per cent in sympathy with Reading. Among the Grangers Burlington and Quincy and Atchison showed most weakness, falling over 1 per cent.

In the Industrial list Sugar opened weak, but later rallied 1 per cent.

General Electric broke nearly $4 per share in sympathy with the weakness of electric stocks in Philadelphia and Boston. United States Leather preferred, Chicago Gas and American Tobacco were generally firmer after the opening weakness.

The market closed unsettled on the afternoon recoveries.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack.				164	165
Northwestern	105¼	105¼	105	105½	105¾
Tenn. Coal and Iron	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36¾	37⅝
Southern Railway				11¾	11⅞
New York & N. E.				51½	53
Lake Shore	150	150	149	149	150
Western Union	90¾	90¾	90¼	90½	90⅝
Missouri Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	30¼	30½	32⅝
Union Pacific				12	12½
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	22⅝	21	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Atchison	19⅛	19⅛	18¾	18½	19⅛
Reading	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅞
Louisville & Nash	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	58⅝
North. Pacific pref.	17	17¼	16⅝	17	17⅝
St. Paul	75⅛	75⅝	74⅝	75¼	75⅝
Rock Island	75¾	75⅞	75¼	75¼	75⅞
Chicago Gas	66½	67	66¼	67	66¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	84⅜	85	83½	83⅞	84
Am'n Sugar Refinery	101¼	102½	101¼	102¾	101½
Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	13
Am'n Cotton Oil				21¼	22
General Electric	32¼	32¼	29¾	30½	32¾

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

The head of a large house remarked to us yesterday: "In my experience on the stock exchange I have never known such an utter and complete absence of buying orders of magnitude." He spoke in explanation of the current dullness.

General indifference is the chief trouble with the market, of course. The reasons for it are partly speculative, partly financial and commercial. Important interests in the specialties having sold out are not only willing to render support now but favor lower prices.

Exchange is uncertain. The position of Kaffirs is threatening. The trade situation, fairly encouraging as a whole, does not justify entirely extravagant claims of continued progress. Nor does the suspension of the old dry goods house of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., of Louisville, Ky., with liabilities of one and a quarter million dollars, exactly fit into favorable trade literature, but more aptly applies to low prices for farm products.

While, therefore, we do not anticipate any pronounced decline in goods stocks, we believe the general tendency will be downward until the situation furnishes new speculative incentives. Some very sagacious operators incline to the view that the market will drag till after congress meets, which consideration, together with those mentioned above, justifies the opinion that intending buyers will lose nothing by waiting.

The movement of certain specialties may be cited to show the apathy of insiders and prominent interests some weeks ago actively bulling them. Take Sugar. As our readers will recall, the big insiders in this property did their unloading on the last rise in the stock—during those heavy transactions between 116 and 118. That was Havemeyer selling!

There is a down swing now. It is on congress and bad trade conditions. Big dividends cut no figure. The trust has accumulated large supplies of refined. To sell them it must put prices down. To have the stock on the right basis when congress meets it must also put that down, which is being done. The destination of Sugar is 95 or lower.

Tennessee Coal and Iron is another stock which may be instanced to show the present apathy of people that made the rise in it last summer. That rise was on advancing prices for iron, improved earnings, promised consolidations. Now insiders, having sold out, do nothing. The New York News Bureau says the negotiations recently pending for the amalgamation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Schloss Iron Company are off.

This and the fact that iron prices are now falling, owing to an increase in the number of new furnaces put in blast, account for the recent heavy liquidation in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock. No doubt, later on its friends will come to the rescue.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102		Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½		Macon 6s	111½	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115½	Columbus 5s	102½	
Ga. 7s, 1896	100		Rome graded	103	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119		Rome 5s	37½	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	111		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108		Newnan 6s, L. D.	103	106
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	98	
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Col., S. C., graded 3s & 4s, 1910	71	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	106		Ala. Class A	105	109½
Atlanta 4½s	104				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	101		do., 2d 7s, 1910	113	
Georgia 6s, 1910	110		do. con. 6s	—	
Georgia 6s, 1922	112		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	120	
Central 7s, 1893	123		do. income 6s, 1890	103	
Ga. Pac. 1st	112	114			
S. A. & M. c't'fs	50	51			
C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	106				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	170	175	Aug. & Sav.	80	85
Southwestern	88	91	A. & W. P.	99	101
Central	10	12	do. deben	99	101
Cent. deben	22	24			

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 235,839.40
Clearings for 3 days	722,524.77

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

Atlanta—Middling, quiet at 3⅝c.

Liverpool—Middling, firm at 3¾c.

New York—Middling, steady at 9c.

New Orleans—Middling, firm at 8⅝c.

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, October 30.—A rise of 16 to 19 points today was due to an active and higher market in Liverpool, firmness in Manchester, advancing quotations at the south and small receipts at the ports and interior towns. The arrivals at the ports this week are likely to be considerably below the estimate, and the estimate for the interior towns are also likely to be reduced. Another feature of interest is that New England spinners are buying futures in New York, as they can make such purchases here to better advantage than they can buy the actual cotton at the south. Boston, it is stated, bought quite freely here today, and so did Europe and the south, while there was also more or less buying for Wall street account on the long side and considerable local covering of shorts. Furthermore the reports from the ports today reach 34,346 bales, or nearly as much as the total receipts at the ports. Cotton goods are in excellent demand and firm. Receipts at Memphis today 3,631, against 3,766 last week, 4,888 last year; Houston 4,906, against 7,316 last week and 11,212 last year. In Manchester yarns were dull but steady and cloths quiet. Port receipts today 37,749, against 81,691 last year and 42,114 on this day in 1893. Thus far this week they are 187,503, against 215,572 thus far last week. Spot cotton advanced 1-16c at Savannah, ⅛c at New York, St. Louis, Norfolk and Mobile, ⅛c to 3-16c at Augusta and ¼c at Baltimore. New York sold 777 bales for spinning at 9c for middling uplands. The market has advanced quite rapidly of late and a reaction would therefore not be at all surprising, and but the general trend of prices, considering the brisk speculation, the excellent demand for the actual cotton and the smallness of the crop movement is believed to be upward.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
October	8.60	8.78	8.75	8.77-79	8.65-68
November	8.65	8.80	8.65	8.77-78	8.64-66
December	8.74	8.89	8.74	8.83-84	8.70-71
January	8.82	8.95	8.82	8.89-90	8.77-78
February	8.90	9.00	8.80	8.95	8.82-83
March	8.96	9.05	8.96	8.99-9c	8.87-88
April	9.01	9.10	9.01	9.03-05	8.92-94
May	9.06	9.15	9.06	9.08-09	8.98-99

Closed steady; sales 317,600 bales.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
Saturday	889	2530	50	1750	18609	14316
Monday	563	2695	950	1400	18422	15611
Tuesday	779	2147	801	1000	18400	16768
Wednesday	888	2021	200	1425	19088	17364
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	3119	9393	2001	5570		

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports, and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Saturday	47327	52809	24967	62939	880724	785926
Monday	60397	91822	46240	11325	900969	850140
Tuesday	42030	73626	11108	25132	907172	898106
Wednesday	37749	81681	34346	32825	902023	944012
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	187503	301078	116561	132212		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.79	July	
February	8.82	August	
March	8.88	September	
April	8.92	October	8.72
May	8.96	November	8.72
June	9.00	December	8.75

Closed steady; sales 93,400 bales.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, October 30.—There was a considerable number of buyers of dry goods in the city today, but the bulk of them found their way into the auction rooms, attracted by the important sale of silk in progress there, and the general dry goods market profited but little thereby. Spot business throughout was again on a very moderate scale. The outward movement of supplies on exciting orders continues liberal, and even if new business has been slow for some time past the volume of goods delivered and charged up this month will, according to the general run of reports, go close to making it the best October on record. There is no material change in the tone of the market.

The Manchester Market.

Manchester, October 30.—The Guardian in its commercial article says: "There is a more hopeful feeling in the Manchester market. The rise in the price of raw cotton has imparted strength to sellers, though they have not held out for corresponding advances in yarns and cloth. There are signs of a revival in speculation in cotton, though it is not expected that such speculation would be prolonged, as sellers would probably repeat last week's successful bear sale if the price should reach about 5 pence per pound. The markets have generally been stimulated by the rising tendency in the price of silver. Cloth is in improved demand for small lots; the inquiry for India is moderate. There is more trade at easy rates for common shirtings for China. Nearly 6,000 looms are standing idle in Burnley, owing to the bad condition of trade, and there is a large stoppage in other districts."

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 30.—Cotton again showed great strength today. Early Liverpool cables were not particularly encouraging, but later the light receipts caused that market to advance sharply. Our opening was 5 points higher, January selling at 8.85 on the first call. There seemed to be a great disinclination of holders to sell their cotton and the market steadily advanced after the opening to 8.95. Realizing sales then caused a reaction to 8.88, but the undertone of the market all day was distinctly strong. After a recovery to 8.93, and another slight decline the market closed steady with 8.89 bid for January. The receipts are being narrowly watched and while the temper of speculation is bullish at the moment the future course of prices will be governed very largely by their volume.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 30.—Liverpool opened with a good demand for spot cotton; sales 14,000 bales; middling 4¾d, last year 3⅛d. Futures were steady with buyers at 1-64d advance and closed firm 4 to 4½ points advance. Manchester quoted yarns dull but steady; cloth quiet. Our stock opened with sales of January at 8.82 to 8.87 and closed at 8.77 to 8.78, and during the forenoon advanced to 8.95. At 1 p. m. the market was at 8.89 and barely steady. Reports were current this morning that Mr. Neill's private circular was very bullish in tenor and that the improvement in Liverpool was due to its circulation among his friends. Some intimation of the character of this circular was current two or three days ago, and it was upon the rumor that many buying orders were executed. Yesterday afternoon and today the buyers of last week have been the largest sellers, and they are among the principal houses in the trade. There is no improvement in the tenor of the advice from the northern cotton belt, while the receipts are remarkably light when compared with the immense crop of last season. The semi-weekly receipts are 9,900 bales, while the stocks increase some 31,000 bales, the effect of the practical cessation of business during the past ten days. This advance of 70 points in a week has induced fresh speculative buying which has absorbed the offerings mentioned and the undertone of the market is bullish in as much as very few care to be short of cotton. The market closed steady at a close recession from the best prices under selling of long cotton. The undertone is considered good, and though the selling was better than the buying, higher prices are expected in Liverpool tomorrow. Quotations of spots were advanced ¼ today. The demand for consumption was fair, the sales being 577; middling uplands 9c; last year 5¾c; middling gulf 9¼c; last year 6c.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, October 30.—Cotton rose 16 to 19 points, closing steady at a net advance for the day of 12 to 13 points, with sales of 317,600 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot with sales of 14,00 bales. Futures advanced 4 points and closed firm. New Orleans advanced 15 to 16 points and then reacted slightly. Alabama and Mississippi telegraphed that receipts are so light that they cannot offer any spot cotton. In Manchester yarns were dull but steady; cloths quiet. New Orleans expects tomorrow 11,000 to 13,00 bales, against 12,072 this day last week, 9,268 last year and 9,115 in 1893. Memphis received 3,661 bales, against 3,706 this day last week and 4,881 last year; Houston, 4,906, against 1,653 last week and 1,725 last year. The Houston receipts tomorrow are estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, against 17,447 on the same day last year. Port receipts were 37,744, against 50,522 last week, 81,691 last year and 42,114 in 1893; thus far this week they are 181,503 against 215,572 thus far last week and 301,238 thus far this week last year. Spot cotton here was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales of 777 for spinning.

Today's features: These seem to be Elysian days for the bulls in cotton. The outside speculation is not so largely as recently, trading being for the most part for people of ample financial resources. As one firm expressed it, "the outside speculation is much less important than it was during the recent bulge, and the market seems to be in a much healthier condition generally." The planters are not disposed to sell freely at present prices, and partly no doubt for this reason the receipts at the ports and the interior towns are decidedly smaller. Neill Bros. adhere to their estimate of 6,800,000 bales on the crop instead of lowering it to 6,250,000 bales; but the highest estimate is considered bullish enough, and the bears were unable to make any capital out of it and prices advanced sharply. The close was strong at a substantial net gain for the day.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, October 30—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand good with prices firm; middling uplands 4¾; sales 14,000 bales; American 12,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 11,100; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery —; November and December delivery 4 42-64, 4 44-64; December and January delivery 4 43-64, 4 44-68, 4 43-64; January and February delivery 4 43-64 4 44-64, 4 45-34, 4 44-64; February and March delivery 4 4 44-64, 4 45-64, 4 46 64, 4 45-64; March and April delivery 4 46 64, 4 47-64, 4 46-64; April and May delivery 4 47-94; May and June delivery 4 48-64, 4 49-64—; June and July delivery —; futures opened steady with demand fair.

Liverpool, October 30—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October delivery 4 47-64, 4 48 64; October and November delivery 4 47-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 46-64, buyers; December and January delivery 4 46-64, 4 17-64; January and February delivery 4 47-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 48-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 50-64, 4 51-64; April and May delivery 4 51-64, 4 52-64; May and June delivery 4 51-64, 4 52-64; June and July delivery 4 52-64, 4 39-43; futures closed firm.

New York October 30—Cotton steady; sales 777 bales; middling uplands 9; middling gulf 9¼; net receipts none; gross 5,615; stock 153,691.

Galveston, October 30 — Cotton firm; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 6,603 bales; gross 6,603; sales 679; stock 130,8454.

Norfolk October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8⅜; net receipts 2,467 bales; gross 2,467; sales 276; stock 35 663; exports to Great Britain 5,589; coastwise 535.

Baltimore, October 30—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 2,539; sales none; stock 14,153; exports coastwise 1,000.

Boston, October 30—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 1,137 bales; gross 4,007; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8½; net receipts 1,292 bales; gross 1,292; sales none; stock 23,448.

Philadelphia October 30 — Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 639 bales; gross 639; sales none; stock 7,680.

Savannah, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 5,853 bales; gross 5,853; sales 755; stock 102,139; exports to continent 6,599.

New Orleans, October 30 — Cotton firm; middling 8½; net receipts 1,5603 bales; gross 15,603; sales 5,000; stock 320,781; exports to Great Britain 8,100; to continent 7,461; coastwise 3,620.

Mobile, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8 5-16; net receipts 2,118 bales; gross 2,118; sales 100; stock 24,506; exports to Great Britain 5 280; to continent 4,510; coastwise 1,302.

Memphis, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8½; net receipts 3,631 bales; shipments 2,348; sales 10,500; stock 81,871.

Augusta, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts 1,626 bales; shipments 1,685; sales 570; stock 30,438.

Charleston, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8⅜; net receipts 1,659 bales; gross 1,659; sales none; stock 49,505; exports to continent 6,300.

Houston, October 30—Cotton firm; middling 8 7-16; net receipts 4,906 bales; shipments 5,600; sales none; stock 49,399.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Tired Holders of Wheat Sold on Rain in the Winter Wheat Belt.

Chicago, October 30.—The principal bull prop to prices in wheat was knoocked from under that grain by the falling of rain in Kansas and the southwest last night. The weather bureau added force to the advantage obtained by the bears by issuing predictions that within twenty-four hours the rains would be general throughout the winter wheat belt. Tired holders were the sellers today, the liquidation in December going forward steadily throughout the session. December wheat opened from 59⅝c to 59½@59⅝c, declined to 58⅜c, closing at 58¾@59⅞c. Cash wheat was weak and ½c lower.

It occasioned no little surprise and gossip to find corn making a distinct, though small gain in the face of a declining wheat market. It is very unusual procedure for the two important markets to work in opposition, and especially when the tone of one is very pronounced, as was the case in wheat today. The firmness of corn was ascribed to the near approach of the end of the month, shorts covering with considerable freedom. May corn opened at 29⅛@29¼c, sold between 29⅜ and 29¼c, closing at 29¼c, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and a shade higher.

Oats—The strength of corn seemed to exert more influence on oats than did the weakness of wheat. There was at the same time a good demand to cover shorts, and that, in the absence of any pressure to sell, caused a slight gain in prices. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher thn yesterday. Cash oats were ¼ of a cent higher.

Provisions—For the first time in some days there has been good news from the stock yards. This morning the early report quoted an advance of 5 cents and a later one gave further improvement. Product traders were readily agreeable to the changed conditions, and buying was in better favor than recently. Closing prices were 15c higher for January pork; 7½ higher for January lard, and 5@7½c higher for January ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
October	58⅞	58⅞	58	58
December	59⅝	59⅝	58¾	58⅞
May	63⅝	63⅝	63	63
CORN—				
October	29⅞	30¼	29¾	30
November	29¼	29⅝	29⅛	29½
December	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27¾
May	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29¼
OATS—				
October	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼
December	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½
May	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
PORK—				
October	8 97½	8 05	8 05	8 05
January	9 02½	9 12½	9 06	9 10
May	9 30	9 40	9 30	9 46
LARD—				
October	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½
January	5 62½	5 70	5 62½	5 70
May	5 82½	5 87½	5 82½	5 87½
SIDES—				
October	4 40	4 40	4 40	4 40
January	4 52½	4 60	4 52½	4 60
May	4 75	4 80	4 75	4 80

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, October 30.—Rain last night all over Kansas and a prediction of rain over the entire winter wheat belt caused numerous small holders to sell out their wheat this morning and induced short selling from the local crowd. Notwithstanding good covering on the part of shorts there was no rebound to the market whatever. There was very little outside business doing. Clearances were fairly large at 326,000 bushels, but New York reported nothing now doing in an export way. Receipts in the northwest show about the usual increase over last year. There is nothing at present to encourage holders and unless the market receives more support we are likely to see more declines.

The near-by deliveries of corn were higher on rain through the west, May advancing about ¼c in sympathy, half of which were lost. Receipts were fairly large.

Provisions were firm on lighter receipts of hogs than estimated and buying by shorts. A large packing concern was the principal seller.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., October 30, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta October 30—Flour, first patent $4.70; second patent $4.25; straight $3.70; fancy $3.60; extra family $3.35. Corn, white 45c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 33c; mixed 30c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal, plain, 45c; bolted, 43c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 80c; small sacks, 80c. Shorts, $1.05. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 85c. ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 75c. ₩ bu. Grits, $2.80.

New York, October 30—Southern flour quiet and steady; good to choice $2.90@3 30; common to fair extra $2.10@2.80. Wheat, spot quiet and lower; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 69⅝; afloat 71½; options opened easy at ⅛@¼c declind, closing weak ⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 red October —; December 66⅜; May 69⅜. Corn, spot steady and quiet; No. 2 in elevator 37; afloat 38; options moderately active, closing a ⅛c advance; October 37; November 36¾; December 35¼; May 35⅛. Oats, spot dull; options quiet; October 23½; November 23½; December 23⅞; May 25⅜; spot No. 2 23½; No. 2 white 24¼@24¾; mixed western 24@25½.

St. Louis, October 30—Flour weak; patents $3.15@3.20; fancy $2.75@2.85; choice $2.55@2.65. Wheat lower; October 58⅝; December 59¾; May 64½@64⅝. Corn a shade higher; October 27 bid; December 24¼@24⅜; May 25⅛. Oats firm; No. 2 October 17; December 17⅞; May 20⅝.

Chicago October 30—Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat 55@59⅝; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 58⅞@61⅞. No. 2 corn 29¾@30¼. No. 2 oats 18¼.

Cincinnati, October 30—Flour active; winter patents $3.35@3.60; fancy $3.10@@3.30; spring patent $3.50. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red 66@66½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 32; No. 2 white 32. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 20½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, October 30—Roasted coffee 22.10 ₩ 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 21½c, fair 20c; prime, 19c. Sugar, standard granulated, 4.35c; off granulated, —; New Orleans white, 4⅝c; do. yellow, 4½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed, 12½@20c; sugarhouse, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do. bbls. $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 8c. Candy common stick, 6¼c; fancy 12@12½c. Oysters, F. W., $1.80; L. W., $1.30. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot, $1.30.

New York, October 30—Coffee, options closed quiet 5 points up to 5 points down; October 15.10; November — December 14.90; January 14.75@14.80; March 14.55@14.60; May 14.10@14.15; spot Rio dull but steady; No 7 15⅞@15¾. Sugar, raw unsettled and quiet; fair refining 3¼; refined dull but steady; off A 4 3-16@4⅜; mould A —; standard A 4⅝; cut loaf and crushed 5¼; powdered 4⅞; granulated 4⅝@4⅞; cubes 4⅞. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm; open kettle, good to choice, 26@32. Rice active and steady; domestic fair to extra 3⅜@6; Japan 3⅝@3¾.

Provisions.

Atlanta, October 30—Clear rib sides, boxed, 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies, 9c. Sugar cured hams, 10¾@12½c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 10½c. Lard, best quality, 6¾c; second quality, 6⅜c; compound, 5¼c.

St. Louis, October 30—Pork, standard mess $8.37½@8.50. Lard, prime steam, 5.45. Dry salt meats, shoulders 5.02½; long clear 5.80; clear ribs 5.95; short clear —. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 6.12½; clear ribs 5.25; short clear 5.37½.

New York, October 30—Pork steady and in moderate demand; old mess $9.75@10.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard, quiet and higher; western steam 5.87½@5 90; city steam 5.55@5.60; options, October 5.92½.

Chicago October 30—Cash quotations were as follows Mess pork $8.05@8.12½. Lard 5.57½@5.60. Short ribs, loose, 4.40@4.45. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 4.75@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.75@4.87½.

Cincinnati October 30—Pork steady; mess $8.75. Lard firm; steam leaf 6.25; kettle 6.25. Bacon firm; shoulders 5.00; short rib sides 5.00; short clear 5.87½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 30—Spirits turpentine firm at 25⅝ for regulars; sales 249 casks; receipts —. Rosin, pales quiet; others firm; lower grades advanced 2½c; sales 5,000 bbls; receipts —; A, B and C $1.20; D $1.25; E $1.35@1.37½; F $1.40@1.42½; G $1.45@1.47½; H $1.50; I $1.70; K $1.85; M $2.15; N $2.60; windowglass $3.00; waterwhite $3.25.

Wilmington, October 30—Rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained 1.25; spirits turpentine steady; machine 25⅜; irregulars 24⅞; tar steady at $1.40; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.10; soft $1.50; virgin $1.60.

Charleston, October 30—Turpentine firm at 25½. Rosin firm; good strained $1.10@1 25.

Live Stock.

Chicago, October 30—Cattle weak and 10c lower; receipts 19,000; common to extra steers $3.20@5.25; stockers and feeders $2.30@3.90; cows and bulls $1.25@3.45; Texans $2.60@3.30; western rangers $2.25@4.00. Hogs 5c higher; receipts 35,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.40@3.70; common to choice mixed $3.30@3.70; choice assorted $3.60@3.65; light $3.26@3.65; pigs $2.00@3.55. Sheep steady; receipts 15,000; inferior to choice $1.40@3.40; lambs $3.00@4.40.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, October 30—Apples, $1.50@2.00 ₩ bbl. Lemons, Messina $4.00@4.50. Oranges, California, $3.50@3.75. Coconuts, 3½@3¾c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1 50; culls, 50@75c. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins, new California, $1.50@1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 20@25c. Nuts, almonds, 15@18c; pecans, 7½@8c; Brazil, 7⅛@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 30—Eggs, 16@17c. Butter, western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 20@22½c; choice, 12½c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 10@11½c ₩ lb; hens, 25@27½c; spring chickens, 12½@22½c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 12@14c; chickens, 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $2.00@2.50 ₩ bbl; 50@60c ₩ bu; Tennessee, 40@50c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, 40@45 ₩ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 75c ₩ bu.; $2.00 ₩ bbl. Cabbage, 1c@1½c.

M. L. STEWART. WM. C. MILLER, Late of Chattanooga.

STEWART & MILLER, PAINTERS.

Good Work, Good Material and Promptness
36½ Walton St. 'Phone 721.

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st. M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29-3t

FINANCIAL.

J. C. KNOX, BROKER,
333 and 335 Equitable Building. 'Phone 1257.
Orders Executed Over Private Wire for
COTTON, STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Correspondence solicited.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities,
ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G, fifth floor

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

J. S. LEVEL & CO.,
Commission Brokers,
25 RIALTO BUILDING, - - - - CHICAGO
Grain, provisions, stocks and cotton, etc., bought and sold for cash or carried on margins. Daily market report and pointers on the market free. References: Corn Exchange bank, Chicago; First National bank, Springfield, Ill.
oct 27—1y sun tues thur

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
Free information and how to make profitable investments. 20 years' experience on Chicago board of trade and New York and Chicago stock exchanges. Market Letter Free. Safe and sure plan explained in our new booklets, "How to Make Money" & "All about Stocks." The time for action is now; never were better opportunities offered; $25 to $100 of your income may lay the foundation to a fortune. Address at once Lincoln & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 123-125 LaSalle Street, Dept. 11, Chicago, Ill.

Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*35	Washington	5 20 am	*12	Richmond	7 50 am
*37	Washington	3 55 pm	*38	Washington	12 00 m
31	Washington	10 20 am	*36	Washington	11 15 pm
17	Toccoa	8 30 am	32	Washington	4 00 pm
*11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Toccoa	4 35 pm
*8	Chattanooga	6 40 am	*13	Chattanooga	7 30 am
*10	Chattanooga	2 00 pm	*9	Chattanooga	2 00 pm
*14	Chattanooga	6 55 pm	*7	Chattanooga	11 30 pm
*24	Rome	9 45 am	*35	Birmingham	6 00 am
*38	Gr'nville, Miss.	11 40 am	*11	Birmingham	11 15 pm
*12	Birmingham	6 45 am	*37	Gr'nville, Miss.	4 10 pm
*36	Birmingham	8 45 pm	*15	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
*16	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	*8	Brunswick	8 00 am
*13	Brunswick	5 45 am	*14	Brunswick	9 30 pm
*7	Brunswick	7 45 pm	*10	Macon	4 10 pm
*9	Macon	11 45 am	*22	Macon	7 00 am
*21	Macon	9 35 am	*23	Rome	5 00 pm
*19	Fort Valley	10 45 pm	*20	Fort Valley	4 20 pm

Central Railroad of Georgia.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
101	Hapeville	6 30 am	100	Hapeville	5 30 am
*3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 40 am
103	Hapeville	7 55 am	*2	Savannah	7 30 am
*11	Macon	9 30 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 40 am	106	Hapeville	10 20 am
*13	Macon	10 00 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
107	Hapeville	11 30 am	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	112	Hapeville	4 30 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	*14	Macon	5 00 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	*4	Savannah	7 00 pm
*1	Savannah	8 05 pm	12	Macon	11 30 pm
†117	Hapeville	10 40 am	†116	Hapeville	9 00 am
†119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	†118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
12	Palmetto	6 05 am	*35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	Manchester	8 20 am	11	Manchester	8 15 am
40	Opelika	9 55 am	13	Manchester	2 35 pm
16	Manchester	10 30 pm	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
*3	Montgomery	11 40 am	17	Manchester	2 30 pm
18	Palmetto	2 20 pm	*37	Selma	4 20 pm
20	Manchester	3 40 pm	*39	Opelika	5 45 pm
*34	Selma	6 15 pm	19	Palmetto	6 15 am
*36	Selma	11 05 pm	*33	Selma	11 25 pm
‡42	Opelika	10 50 am	‡27	Manchester	1 00 pm
‡26	Manchester	3 55 pm			

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Nashville	7 00 am	*2	Nashville	8 05 am
75	Marietta	8 30 am	*92	Nashville	10 00 am
73	Rome	9 45 am	*94	Cincinnati	3 00 pm
*95	Cincinnati	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 01 pm
*93	Nashville	5 00 pm	74	Marietta	5 25 pm
*1	Nashville	6 25 pm	*4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	15	Athens	5 00 pm
17	Athens	10 15 pm	*28	Augusta	3 05 pm
*27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
*1	Augusta	6 10 pm	*4	Augusta	10 45 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
*41	Norfolk	5 20 am	*34	Charleston	7 15 am
43	Athens	8 00 am	*402	Washington	12 00 m
*403	Washington	4 09 pm	36	Athens	3 40 pm
*45	Charleston	6 45 pm	*38	Norfolk	7 45 pm

Georgia Midland and Gulf.

(VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—		No.	DEPART TO—	
Columbus	10 00 am		Columbus	7 30 am
Columbus	8 05 pm		Columbus	5 00 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—		DEPART TO—	
Milledgeville	10 15 am	Milledgeville	7 15 am
Milledgeville	6 10 pm	Milledgeville	5 00 pm

Daily. ‡ Sunday only. Others daily except Sunday.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.
The Great Quick Through Line via Montgomery to New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
Schedule in Effect October 6th, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 39 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Lv Atlanta	5 35 a m	4 20 p m	5 45 p m	11 25 p m
Ar Newnan	6 45 a m	5 24 p m	7 20 p m	1 10 a m
LaGrange	7 46 a m	6 22 p m	8 25 p m	2 25 a m
W. Point	8 16 a m	6 48 p m	8 57 p m	3 00 a m
Ar Opelika	9 00 a m	7 25 p m	940 p m	3 54 a m
Columbus	10 15 a m			
Mont'g'y	10 45 a m	9 20 p m		6 20 a m
Selma		11 30 p m		9 39 a m
Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m		1 40 p m
Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m		12 00 p m
N. Orleans	8 30 p m	7 35 a m		6 50 p m
Ar Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m		8 45 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 40 Dy ex S	No. 34 Daily	No. 3 Daily
Lv Houston	5 50 a m	No. 42 Lv Opelika 6 30 a m Sun Only Ar Atlanta 10 30 a m		6 55 p m
N-Orleans	7 50 p m			7 10 a m
Mobile	12 20 a m			12 20 p m
Pensacola	1 25 p m			12 30 p m
Selma			9 40 a m	3 30 p m
Mont'g'y	6 20 a m		11 55 a m	5 45 p m
Columbus			12 50 p m	
Ar Opelika	8 16 a m	6 00 a m	2 10 p m	7 52 p m
W. Point	8 55 a m	6 47 a m	2 55 p m	8 32 p m
LaGrange	9 25 a m	7 21 a m	3 25 p m	8 59 p m
Newnan	10 27 a m	8 29 a m	4 35 p m	9 52 p m
Ar Atlanta	11 40 a m	9 55 a m	6 15 p m	11 05 p m

No. 37 and 38, Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 U. S. Mail Train, Buffet Sleeping Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 33 and 34 Pullman Sleeping Cars, Atlanta and Montgomery.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Five Cents Fare Atlanta Day

On Atlanta day, October 31st, cars of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Co. will be operated on all lines to and from the Exposition grounds for 5 cent fare. Ample facilities will be furnished for all.
oct29-3t

JAS. W. ENGLISH, President.
JAS. R. GRAY, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OTTLEY, Cashier.
CHAS. I. RYAN, Ass't Cashier.

American :: Trust :: and :: Banking :: Company,
CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $40,000.
Largest Capital of any Bank in Atlanta. . . . . .
. . . . . Liability Same as National Banks.

DIRECTORS:
W. P. INMAN, J. R. GRAY, EDW. C. PETERS, P. H. HARRALSON
JAS. W. ENGLISH, C. C. McGEHEE, R. F. SHEDDEN, CHAS. BEERMANN
GEO. W. BLABON, Philadelphia. J. D. TURNER.
oct 15-6m top col

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President.
JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.
T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.
Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.
Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS:
H. T. INMAN. J. CARROL PAYNE. A. P. MORGAN.
W. A. HEMPHILL. EUGENE C. SPALDING. A. RICHARDSON
A. J. SHROPSHIRE. H. M. ATKINSON. JOE F. GATINS.

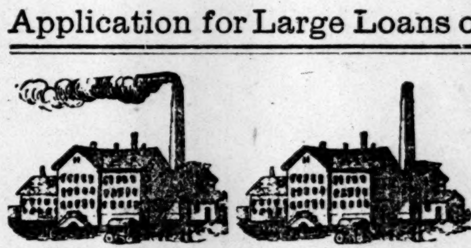
G. W. PARROTT, Pres. C. A. COLLIER, Vice Pres. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.
Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and individuals. Special attention is called to our magnificent system of Safe Deposit Boxes, which will be rented at reduced prices. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

"WILL GO ON YOUR BOND."
AMERICAN BANKING AND TRUST CO.
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
Total Resources over $1,000,000. Accepted and approved by the State of Georgia and by the United States Government as sole surety on all classes of bonds in all departments and courts.
CATHCART & SAYRE, General Agents for Georgia, 40 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.
A. L. WALDO, Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Agents desired throughout the state.
oct22-1m-tues thur sat-fin pge

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, President.
A. H. BENNING, Vice President.
ROBY ROBINSON, Cashier.
LONDON,
NEW YORK,
ATLANTA.

THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
(Equitable Building.)
Application for Large Loans on Real Estate solicited.



Before Using. After Using.

BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER
abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.
500 and 502 Boyce Builing, 112 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Address P. O. BURNS, Hotel Granite, Atlanta, Ga.

HEATING BY EXHAUST STEAM
Without Back Pressure, by the VACUUM SYSTEM.

ADVANTAGES.
1.—Can be attached to existing plants at little expense.
2.—Effects greatest efficiency from the heating surface by the removal of the water and air, preventing water hammer and stagnant circulation.
3.—Saves coal by removal of back pressure from engines; water of condensation, etc.

PATENTED.
We are owners of the patent, and have equipped the largest plants in the United States.
Over five hundred now in use.
Will visit your plant and tell you how much we can benefit you, if you so desire.

SPECIALISTS in examining steam plants where increased efficiency and greater economy are desired in heating feed water for steam boilers, also warming buildings by the utilization of exhaust steam without back pressure upon the engine, irrespective of present heaters or methods employed.

WARREN WEBSTER & CO.,
Exhaust Steam Specialist,
CAMDEN, N. J.
E. W. DUTTON, M. E.,
Atlanta Manager, Gould Building.

Moncrief, Dowman & Co.
The leading Cornice Manufacturers and Tin and Slate Roofers of Atlanta. They put in Metal Skylights; they put up Stoves; they put up Hot Air Furnaces and repair the same. Also Heavy Iron Work of every description. Get their prices.
57 S. FORSYTH ST., 'PHONE 525.
aug4 sun thur sun

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.,
41 and 43 East Alabama Street,
PAINTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Get our prices before buying. We will save you money.
oct9-1m

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc.-Etc., of
Printing
The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company
GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Consult them before placing your orders.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

AND

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

8 TRAINS DAILY 8

Between Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Leave Atlanta	8:05 am	10:00 am	3:00 pm	8:20 pm	5:01 pm
Arrive Rome	11:30 am	....	6:10 pm	....	7:45 pm
Arrive Chattanooga	1:13 pm	2:21 pm	7:50 pm	1:20 am	....
Arrive Nashville	7:20 pm	7:20 pm	1:00 am	6:20 am	....
Arrive Louisville	2:21 am	2:21 am	7:00 am	12:27 pm	....
Arrive Cincinnati	6:50 am	6:50 am	12:00 m	4:20 pm	....
Ar. Chicago, via Louisville	4:30 pm	4:30 pm	4:30 pm	7:40 am	....
Ar. Chicago via Evansville	10:20 am	10:20 am	....	6:55 am	....
Arrive St. Louis	7:20 am	7:20 am	....	7:20 pm	....
Arrive Memphis	5:30 am	5:30 am	....	2:55 pm	....

IT IS THE "BATTLE-FIELDS LINE."

8:05 train carries Sleeper, Atlanta to Nashville.

10:00 a.m. train carries Parlor Chair Car, Atlanta to Nashville.

3:00 p.m. train carries Sleeper, Atlanta to Louisville and Cincinnati.

8:20 p.m. train carries Sleeper, Atlanta to St. Louis. Also local Sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

5:01 p.m. train runs solid Atlanta to Rome.

For Tickets, etc., apply to

C. E. HARMAN, General Passenger Agent.
C. B. WALKER, Ticket Agt., Union Depot.

OTTLEY, Cashier.
RYAN, Ass't Cashier.
Company,
0,000.
ional Banks,
P. H. HARRALSON
CHAS. BEERMANN
R.

Cashier.
t. Cashier.
king Co.
a, Ga.
d on terms com
GAN.
RDSON
GATINS.

OB HAAS, Cashier.
BANK,
$100,000.
o receive on fa
and individuals,
fe Deposit Boxes,
d on all parts of

RUST CO.
of Georgia and by the
epartments and courts.
h Street, Atlanta, Ga.
ate.
thur sat-fin pge

ST COMPANY
A.
ate solicited.

KE CONSUMER
ND FUEL SAVER
oke nuisance and
s labor.
Boyce Builing,
St., Chicago, Ill.
BURNS, Hotel
ta, Ga.

EAM
YSTEM.
NTED.
the patent, and have
plants in the United
ow in use.
nt and tell you how
you, if you so desire.
and greater econ-
rming buildings by
the engine, irre-
R & CO.,
DEN, N. J.

& Co.
of Atlanta. They
rnaces and repair
prices.
525.

CO.,
TERIALS
money.
LEDGERS.
Cash Books,
ding,
OTYPING,
Etc., of
Company.
A, GA.

ILROAD
Railway
Y 8
nd Nash-

20 pm	5:01 pm
.....	7:45 pm
20 am	....
20 am	....
27 pm	....
20 pm	....
40 am	....
55 am	....
20 pm	....
55 pm	....

LINE."
to Nash-
Car, At-
ta to Lou-
nta to St.
ttanooga.
ome.
et Agt.,
on Depot.

FREIGHT MEN CHANGE

The Southern Railway Reorganizes Its Freight Department.

ATLANTA MEN MOVE UP

Meeting of the Rate Committee Yesterday—Other News and Gossip of the Rail.

The Southern railway has issued the circulars outlining the reorganization of the freight department.

In brief the result is as follows:

Horace F. Smith, general freight agent at Washington, D. C.; W. H. Halsey, claim agent, at Washington, D. C.; James H. Drake, assistant general freight agent, with offices at Richmond, Va.; Haiden Miller, assistant general freight agent, at Atlanta, Ga.; Edwin Fitzgerald, assistant general agent, at Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Munson, division freight agent, at Raleigh, N. C.; A. G. Craig, division freight agent, at Charlotte, N. C.; D. Cardwell, division freight agent, at Columbia, S. C.; J. Gothard, division freight agent, at Knoxville, Tenn.; L. Green, division freight agent at Birmingham, Ala.; Ray Knight, division freight agent at Selma, Ala.

Office of division freight agent at Atlanta, Ga., and at Louisville, Ky., is abolished.

J. J. Griffin, general agent at Jacksonville, Fla.; Henry S. Jackson, general agent at Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Edmunds Mason, soliciting agent at Danville, Va., are transferred to Washington, D. C.

The Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, which is controlled by the Southern Railway Company, will be conducted as a separate road with the following officers from November 1st next: W. H. Green, general superintendent, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Vaughan, assistant general superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. H. Hudson, chief engineer, Washington, D. C.; R. D. Wade, superintendent of motive power, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Ansley, treasurer (vice H. H. Tatem resigned), Washington, D. C.; George S. Hobbs, auditor (vice Charles H. Davis, comptroller, resigned), Washington, D. C.

Chief among the changes in which Atlanta is particularly interested may be mentioned those of Haiden Miller as assistant general freight agent with headquarters in this city; of J. J. Griffin, who has for so long a time been located here as general agent for the Southern for the state of Florida, with headquarters in Jacksonville; of H. S. Jackson, associated for a long time with the Atlanta freight offices, as general agent at Chattanooga, and the enlargement of the territory of L. L. McLeskey, with headquarters in Atlanta.

The changes involve some of the best known railroad men in Atlanta and since their relations with the Southern railway are advanced in the appointments recently made it is particularly pleasing to their many friends to see them going up higher in their line of business.

Perhaps the most marked promotion in the appointments is that of Mr. Henry S. Jackson, who has for a long time been in the Atlanta freight office. He now goes to Chattanooga to assume the duties of the office of general agent of the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern. Mr. Jackson is one of the brightest young men known to railroad business of the south. He is a son of the late Associate Jackson, of the United States supreme court, and a nephew of General W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, the famed proprietor of the celebrated Belle Meade farm. Mr. Jackson is one of the most experienced railroaders in the business, considering his age. He has been closely identified with the freight department of several of the great railroad systems of the south for a long time, and at the direction of many of the leading railroaders of the section he has gained an experience that is most valuable in the line of business he has chosen for a life work.

It is a peculiarly interesting observation on the occasion of Mr. Jackson's promotion among his friends to recall that on the occasion of the recent barbecue he gave to his friends at Belle Meade, Mr. Clark Howell in the course of a toast at the feast predicted that young Mr. Jackson would in the near future take a step upward in his profession that would prove but the beginning of a glorious climax. Mr. Jackson will leave Atlanta on the 1st of November to take charge of his new office in Chattanooga. He regrets to leave Atlanta and will have his family remain here for several weeks at any rate, retaining his house on Peachtree street.

Mr. Miller's Rise.

Mr. Haiden Miller has been in Birmingham all the while, having been in charge of the freight department of the old Georgia Pacific for a long time.

He will come to Atlanta November 1st and will establish headquarters here as assistant general freight agent.

There will be three assistant general freight agents. Mr. Fitzgerald, who has been in former days general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, will be stationed at Louisville in charge of all the Kentucky business of the Southern.

Mr. James H. Drake will be assistant general freight agent with headquarters at Richmond.

Mr. McLeskey's Territory.

Mr. L. L. McLeskey, who has been in the service of the old Atlanta and Charlotte division all his life, practically speaking, has been assigned all the Southern's interests in Atlanta such as are involved in the duties of general agent. He has heretofore had control only of the eastern system's interest, but in the future he will also have guidance over the western system's business, too.

This is but a further evidence of the trust and confidence the higher officials of the Southern railway have in Mr. McLeskey's ability and faithfulness in service.

These circulars are signed by Mr. John M. Culp, the well known and efficient traffic manager of the Southern.

THE CENTRAL CHANGES HANDS.

It Will Be Turned Over to Mr. Spencer Tonight.

Savannah, Ga., October 30.—The properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, in accordance with the order of court, will be turned over to the new company, the Central of Georgia Railway Company, tomorrow night at 12 o'clock. President Samuel Spencer is here as the representative of the Southern, the majority stockholder in the old and the only stockholder in the new company. Circulars are published and will be issued tomorrow announcing the change. For the next fifteen or twenty days the new company will remain under the temporary organization, with Ralph L. Anderson, Jr., of New York, as vice president. After that the new company will be permanently organized with Mr. H. M. Comer, now receiver, as president. All of the old officers in the operating and traffic departments have been retained by the new company, the only change being the appointment of Mr. William Hawn as auditor, which was announced several weeks ago.

RAILROADS AND COTTON.

SOME OBJECTION TO THE BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Lines Objecting to the Basis Will Take the Matter to a Board of Arbitration for Adjustment.

There seems to be some trouble arising among the members of the executive committee of the Southern States Freight Association over the question of alloting the cotton crop this year for transportation under the system of apportionment which has ruled for the past two or three seasons.

The roads that have raised objection to the basis of allotment will take the matter to the board of arbitration or to a selected board of arbitration for decision.

The matter was disposed of by the executive committee and the rate committee at the meetings that have lately been held here, the executive committee adjourning its session yesterday.

It will be remembered that the cotton question was the old issue that caused the withdrawal of the Seaboard Air-Line from the association a year ago and subsequently brought on the boycott against that line by the associated roads, and in view of this question it is interesting to note that the Seaboard is one of the several lines which object to the plan of allotment this season. The Seaboard, however, is not alone this year and is simply joining several other lines in its opposition. It is thought that the troubles may be solved in the near future by arbitration and the various lines that form the new agreement will come together harmoniously in the handling of the cotton crop of the ensuing season.

The recent meeting of the executive committee was a most harmonious one otherwise. Much good was accomplished and the members have gone home feeling in better spirits than for a long time on account of the pleasing results.

THE RATE COMMITTEE MEETING

Several Matters of Importance Before the Rate Fixers for Settlement.

Yesterday afternoon when the executive committee of the Southern States Freight Association had finished its work there was a meeting of the rate committee of the association to take up new matters which have for a long time been accumulating during the hitch in adjusting the organiaztion of the new association.

The rate committee is composed of the traffic managers and the general freight agents of the lines that form the membership of the Southern States Freight Association.

One of the most important transactions of the rate committee yesterday was to appoint committees to take up several issues of general importance which will be reported on at the session today.

It was determined by the committee to hold session in Atlanta regularly in the future every two months. The meetings will be held on the second Tuesdays of each alternate month and in this way the members will have a regularly organized system of transacting the business of the association that falls to them.

It is interesting to know that under the direction of the rate committee of the association the roads that have joined the new organization are maintaining rates in a most satisfactory manner and there is prospect in the near future of a much stronger association being formed, other lines having expressed a desire to abide the rules of the new organization which stubbornly refused to enter at first.

SOUTHERN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Some Interesting Figures Shown by the South's Great System.

New York, October 30.—The first annual report of the Southern railway, printed in pamphlet form, has just been issued and from it the following statements and figures are drawn:

For the year ending June 30, 1895, there is carried to credit of profit and loss account a balance of $895,744. Equipment trust notes paid during the year were $416,132, and the outstanding equipment trust notes amount to $958,599. Sinking fund payments on account of equipment bonds have been $163,450. The total expenditure for construction and improvement, all charged to capital account, was $373,826. Expenditures from new equipment charged to capital account amounted to $474,933. The company has no floating debt. During the year 41,000 tons of new steel rails were bought. The amount expended for rails and fastenings was $532,522, and it is charged to operating expenses. Real estate costing $139,657 was purchased in Atlanta where it is proposed to build a union passenger depot. The number of tons moved one mile was 1,098,932,884, an increase of 48,964,131 tons, or 4.66 per cent. The average rate per ton per mile was .987. The bituminous coal tonnage figures for 29.37 per cent, lumber and logs 9.04 and merchandise 6.25. Cotton was fourth with 5.42 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile was 178,015,925, an increase of 9,575,763, or 5.68 per cent. The average rate per passenger per mile was 2.405.

Railroad Short Lines.

W. H. Baldwin, second vice president of the Southern, is here.

President Plant and party went to Newport News last night after a stay of several days in the city.

Ex-Commissioner E. B. Stahlman is in the city from Nashville. Major Stahlman is one of those picturesque men of the railroad world of the south who will never lose his hold on the public, on the railroad world for that matter. He is now busy with his own private business interests, which are extensive, but it is predicted by all the prominent railroad men in the city that he will soon be prominently associated with one of the greatest systems of the country again, though the major declares that he will not soon connect himself with his line of business again.

Sol Haas, the giant of the traffic arena of the south who has recently withdrawn from the office of assistant to President Spencer, of the Southern, will arrive in the city today. Mr. Haas has many friends in Atlanta who are always glad to see him.

Marshall Clyde, assistant traffic manager of the Clyde system of steamship lines, was here yesterday. He says the Clyde system will in the near future have a new boat plying in the southern waters and declares that the south is surely building up its trade and traffic with wondrous strides. Mr. Clyde says the exposition was far beyond his expectations and he is going to bring his father down in November to see the big show and observe with what speed the southern country is moving on to a glorious development of its natural resources.

KNOWLEDGE

ngs comfort and improvement and e s to personal enjoyment when ly used. The many, who live bet an others and enjoy life more, with expenditure, by more promptly dapting the world's best products to needs of physical being, will attest value to health of the pure liquid tive principles embraced in the edy, Syrup of Figs.

s excellence is due to its presenting he form most acceptable and pleas to the taste, the refreshing and truly eficial properties of a perfect laxe; effectually cleansing the system, pelling colds, headaches and fevers permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

HIS MARRIAGE SUIT.

Ed Everett Says He Did Rent It, but Returned It.

I. Kalish, the clothes cleaner who was arrested Monday on the charge of larceny after trust, has been arrested again, this time for perjury.

The Constitution yesterday told the cause of Kalish's first arrest. Mr. O. C. Cullen left a suit of clothes with Kalish to be pressed, but instead of pressing them Kalish rented them out, he testified before Judge Foute, to a negro who never returned them.

The suit was a fine one, having cost $90.

Kalish was bound over to the superior court by Judge Foute and now comes the negro to whom Kalish rented the suit, who declares that he did rent the suit, but he says that he returned it and he will prosecute Kalish for swearing falsely, as he says.

The negro is named Ed Everett. He is a porter at the Aragon hotel. He borrowed the swell suit from Kalish to get married in.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPING.

Two Men Arrested for Carrying Off Nolan Jackson.

Mr. J. T. Jackson, of Rockdale county, has sworn out a warrant against his son, Tom Jackson, and his son-in-law, Tom Brown, for kidnaping, and unless the matter is settled it will come up before Judge Landrum today.

Mr. Jackson formerly lived in Atlanta and after he moved to Rockdale county it seems that his son, Tom Jackson, and his son-in-law kidnaped Nolan Jackson, a younger son, about fourteen years old, and brought him back to Atlanta.

If the matter is not amicably settled Judge Landrum will have an interesting suit before him today, as the father is determined to carry his son back to Rockdale county. Nolan is anxious to go if his brother and brother-in-law will allow him.

Five for Larceny.

John Smith, Edgar Porter, Henry Choiar, Will Nesbitt and George Grier were sent to jail yesterday by Justice Foute on the charge of larceny.

They are all negroes between the ages of ten and eighteen.

DON'T WEAR A WIG.

No matter what the color or condition of your hair—faded, streaky, bleached or gray—it can be made beautiful, glossy and as natural as Nature by one application of

The Imperial Hair Regenerator

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter, will not stain the scalp, baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping.

No. 1—Black.
No. 2—Dark Brown.
No. 3—Medium Brown.
No. 4—Chestnut.
No. 5—Light Chestnut.
No. 6—Gold Blonde.
No. 7—Drab or Blonde Cendree.
Price, $1.50 and $3.

Sole manufacturers and patentees, Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company, 292 Fifth avenue, New York.
In Atlanta—
Jacobs' Pharmacy Company.
Mrs. M. L. Ashton, 55½ Whitehall street.
sept29-3m tues thur s

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON
(London-Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.

Berlin	Nov. 6	St. Paul	Dec. 11
New York	Nov. 13	St. Louis	Dec. 18
St. Paul	Nov 20	Paris	Dec. 25
St. Louis	Nov. 27	St. Paul	Jan. 1
Paris	Dec. 4	New York	Jan. 8

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing Every Wednesday at Noon.

Noordland	Nov. 6	Westerland	Dec. 4
Kensington	Nov. 13	Noordland	Dec. 11
Friesland	Nov. 20	Kensington	Dec. 18
Southwark	Nov. 27	Friesland	Dec. 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Pier 14, North River.
Office, 6 Bowling Green, New York.
sat tues thur

WHITESTAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday.
MAJESTIC. TEUTONIC. GERMANIC.
BRITANNIC. ADRIATIC.

Saloon rates, $50 upwards. Very superior second cabin and steerage accommodations. No cotton carried on passenger boats. For saloon plans, dates of sailing, etc., apply to R. D. Mann & Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta. H. Maitland Kersey, General Agent, 29 Broadway, New York.
oct11 3m ex sun

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS,
New York, Southampton (London), Bremen.
SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED.
New York, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE

Oelrichs & Co., New York; R. D. Mann & Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta.
june 23-tf tues thur sat.

MEETINGS.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 15, 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p m., central time.

The transfer books will be closed until November 15th.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
F J. HOYLE, Agent.
October 10, 1895. oct11 to nov15

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st. M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29 3t

RECAMIER TOILET PREPARATIONS

RECAMIER CREAM, for tan, sunburn and pimples	Price, $1 50
RECAMIER BALM, a liquid powder, imperceptible	Price, $1 50
RECAMIER LOTION, for moth and freckles	Price, $1 50
RECAMIER TOILET POWDER, will stay on	Price, 50
RECAMIER SOAP, for face and toilet	Price 25 and 50

All prepared under the personal direction of **HARRIET HUBBARD AYER**, Manufacturer by Permission to H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. The Recamier Preparations are the only toilet articles analyzed and indorsed by eminent physicians. They will do all we claim and are standard remedies all over the world. Mail orders promptly filld. Send 2 cent stamp for sample of Toilet Powder, Pamphlets and Bargain offer,

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 131 W. 31st Street, New York City.
oct 3-thufp

The Thousands

of cases that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have cured are the best evidences of their ability. They are regular graduates in medicine and surgery, and hold diplomas from the best medical colleges. They successfully treat and cure.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN who are suffering from the effects of past or present indiscretions, youthful follies which break down the entire system and make life a burden to yourself and friends, should not neglect to get cured by our method, which is safe and sure. Remember, it is a permanent cure also.

LOST MANHOOD and all weaknesses of the sexual organs treated with great success.

STRICTURE. A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete cure.

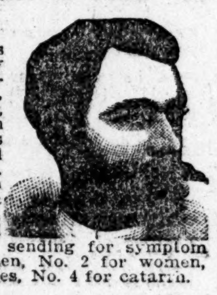
SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where others have failed. Testimonials on file to prove this assertion.

LADIES, you who are suffering from diseases peculiar to your sex—Female Weakness—should certainly try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old methods and does away with so much pain which is often experienced. Try our treatment and you will be satisfied.

PILES. Great discovery. A cure guaranteed. No cutting or ligature.

NERVOUS DISEASES. New treatment. Great success.

CATARRH. The treatment is mild and agreeable and based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some taint in the organism and it is by eradicating it that we CURE CATARRH.



SPECIALTIES.

Syphilis, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms and diseases of women. Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st. M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29 3t

CARS TO EXPOSITION.

Visitors to the Exposition wishing a pleasant ride to the grounds and a view of the magnificence of Peachtree street should take the cars of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Co. Quick and rapid transit, and the best facilities to insure safety and pleasant riding.
oct29-1w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A lot on the corner of Magnolia and Walnut, 110 feet by 75, on which is a three-story wood storehouse and a four-room cottage and room for another house. This is near the site of the new union depot soon to be built. The street is paved with belgian blocks and lighted by electricity. Nothing better for an investment. Terms to suit purchaser—$1,800. Address Owner, 54 Walton street. oct29-6t

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, $5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street, close in, for sale for $6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street may 22-tf.

LOST.

LOST—Pocket book containing photograph pass to exposition with name Mamie Weathersby; diamond ring; emerald ring and fruit knife. Lost between 3 and 5 o'clock on Whitehall street Wednesday. Return to Wallace Rhodes, Postoffice.

STOLEN—'95 Victor bicycle, No. 70462, ramshorn bars, narrow red tires, trapdoor, front rim was crooked, seatpost numbered on left side frame under saddle. $10 reward. H. J. Pigott Cycle Company.

LOST OR STOLEN—One cow, full red and white; crumpley horns; weight about 1,000 pounds. Return to A. A. Lyon, 378 Mangum street, get reward.

LOST—One pug dog; answers Koko; return to 65 Houston street and receive reward.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Suite rooms with private family and all nicely furnished, on line to exposition; with or without board. 342 Edgewood avenue, corner Jackson.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Two truck and dairy farms; six Jersey heifers for sale or exchange, and eight wall tents. Geo. W. Howard, Kirkwood.

FOR RENT—Five-acre garden, best of market, half mile from city limits. Apply T. L. Thrower, No. 90 S. Forsyth st. oct 26-tt.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Two pool tables equipped with cue rack, ball racks and one dozen cues each; practically new. Morris & Childs, corner Broad and Marietta. oct29-4t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. 3 splendid new houses to rent cheap. R. A. Johnson & Milledge.

I WILL RENT my home on Peachtree for six months, furnished. It is new and elegant and one of the largest on the street. Address, M. J.

FOR RENT CHEAP after December 1st—Most desirable home in Decatur; large house; lovely grounds; convenient to car lines. Address Proprietor, care Constitution. oct 26-1m.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—A large loan. Six per cent interest on the very choicest real estate. Must hear immediately. "Quick," care Constitution.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TWENTY BOYS and ten men to go to exposition; come before 8 a. m., 23½ Marietta, room 21.

WANTED—Manager to superintend office; salary $1,200; $400 cash and references required. C., Constitution.

HELP—MALE—At once a first-class butler, 258 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Two white barbers, sixty per cent; steady job right party. Apply immediately to First National barber shop, Birmingham, Jno. J. McDowd.

WANTED A DECORATOR, one who understands paint and water colors to overhaul hotel office. Must understand his business. Apply to A. A. Gates, Greenville, S. C. oct31 4 t thu fri sat sun

WANTED—A young man of business and executive ability for a special work. This position will be awarded the applicant furnishing the most satisfactory proof of reliability and business capacity. Address, Business, Constitution office.

WANTED—Few combined bookkeepers and stenographers, to take special course; will guarantee good positions within thirty days. Money for tuition may be deposited in bank until position is secured and accepted. We will also guarantee positions to all who take full course of bookkeeping and shorthand. Previous experience not required. We are strongly indorsed by merchants and bankers. For particulars Address Draughon's Practical Business college, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.) oct 17-30t thur sat su tu.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady with little money for exposition. Address M. R. I.

WANTED—An experienced waitress. No. 10 Loyd street.

WANTED—Two ladies to travel in a show; call at 15 Peachtree st. Ed Reedy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUTH, age 17, would like situation; writes good hand; best references. 424 Boyd.

THE CHEF and headwaiter of the Sweetwater Park hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for immediate engagement in the city, as the hotel is closed. References from late employer, Mr. H. T. Blake. Address, "Chef," No. 142 Fraser street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A WIDE AWAKE, intelligent lady, with experience, desires position either as housekeeper for large hotel, or would travel; no canvassing; best of references given. Address, Box 91, Newnan, Ga.

A MIDDLE AGED lady of considerable experience desires a situation as governess, housekeeper or companion. No objection to going north. Can give good references. Addresss, Mrs. M. L. A., Luray, F. C. and P. R. R., S. C., care Mrs. Franklin Johnson. oct 31 5 t e o d.

WANTED—Salesman.

$60 to $150 salary paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary. Extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. oct 31 30 t

WANTED—Salesmen throughout the south to handle our goods as a side line. Novel article. To dealers only. Liberal commission allowed; shade men preferred. The Adjustable Shade Hanger Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind., R. E. Boyd secretary and treasurer. oct 31 Nov 1-2

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits $14, shirts $1. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 31 7 t tues thur sun.

SALESMEN to take orders and collect; $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required. Exclusive territory, $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars, address postoffice box 1354, New York city.
1 sept10-20-8t tues thur fri sun no2

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR RENT the large brick foundry building, known as "Crockett's shops," situated on Fourth street, in Macon, Ga., together with full set of machines, tools, patterns, etc., usual to a first-class foundry and machine shop. If you wish to engage in this business it will pay you to investigate. Will make easy terms. For information write, B. A. Wise, Real estate agent, Macon, Ga. oct 31 2 t fri sun

FOR SALE—Good stock groceries and restaurant hundred yards of Kimball house; good paying business. Apply at once. S. H. H., Constitution.

FOR SALE OR exchange, clean stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., about $20,000. Owner has poor health. Address, Box 72, Frankfort, Md. oct 31 2t

PARTNER WANTED to invest small capital and manage manufacture of Crawford's cash register, which sells for $15 (at large profit) and does the work of $175 machine. A. L. Crawford, Columbus, Ga. oct 31 3 t thur sun tues.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restaurant; trade established; location central; investigate; don't answer unless you have the cash. T. S., Constitution. oct24-6t-thur-sun

NOW IS THE TIME when small investors with $10 or more can make big profits in grain and stocks. Send for our free book and market review explaining how to do it. Bank references. G. Oliver & Co., Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. oct20-6t sun tu thur

"A NEW IDEA IN Speculation"—Cheapest and most profitable way of investing in grain and stocks for those living remote from the markets. Send for explanatory pamphlet free. I. Wrenn & Co., No. 739 Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. oct29-6t tues thur sun

WANTED—Men, women and boys make $3 to $7 daily selling our latest patented novelty, the Trilby Triller. It is the best novelty for real genuine fun ever invented. Sells like wild fire. Big side line for traveling men. Send 10 cts. for sample. Circulars free. Trilby Triller Co., 228 Fairfax ave., Cincinnati, O. oct27 3t sun tues thur

A RARE opportunity for the investment of $5,000; half interest in a lucrative and well established business. The fullest investigation invited. Address "Hub," Constitution office. oct30 2t wed thur

WANTED—A live, active, pushing business man to take charge of Georgia, introducing and advertising our preparations —Oregon Kidney Tea, English Dandelion Tonic, Dutard's Skin Specific, Wisdom's Robertine, Robertine Powders and Violet Cream. Address with references the Stark Medicine Company, limited, Portland, Oregon. oct29-7t

FORTUNES made by present advance in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain; it is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation freely. Sent free. Highest bank references. Act quickly. Pattison & Co., 26 Omaha building, Chicago. oct23-tf

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free). Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings Building, Chicago. Established 1875.

YOU CAN GET some sure money by reading what we send free. National bank references. Day & Roberts, grain brokers, Chicago. oct28-tf

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLE FOR SALE $15, and it is in fine shape; need money, that's why. 402 Fort street.

WE'RE MAKING A RUN ON A CLAY WORSTED AND A ROUGH CHEVIOT

We've got these goods that we are making a run on in blacks and blues. We guarantee the quality to be first-class, strictly all wool and imported from England.

We're taking orders this week for these goods in any style of Sack Suit for

$18,

Any style of Cutaway Suit for

$20.

When we make a run on a thing it's got to be a GOOD THING. We think, in fact we know, that this is the best Suit for the money ever offered in this city. WE MAKE GOODS TO ORDER ONLY.

Kahn Bros

MERCHANT TAILORS,

8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. oct 30 6 mos

LOANS PROMPTLY made on improved Atlanta real estate by the Scottish American Mortgage Company at low rates, without commissions. Interest semi-annually. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama street. oct 29 m sun tues thur.

LOANS made on real estate or approved collateral; drafts or bank money orders issued on all parts of Europe; foreign moneys exchanged. George S. May, 705 to 707 Temple Court. Telephone 1479. sep19-1y.

LOANS from $5,000 to $50,000 promptly negotiated; lowest rates. Union Loan and Trust Company, Forsyth and Walton sts. oct10-1m

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT LOANS made by the Scottish American Mortgage Company, 2 to 5 years, on improved Atlanta real estate. Money here ready. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama. oct19-1m

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-1y

$3,000 HOME MONEY to lend, in bulk or divided, on Fulton or DeKalb farms. W. P. Davis, 613 Temple court. aug 17—7½ m

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap. 13-6m

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and drafts on city and out-of-town banks cashed after regular banking hours. J. R. Tolleson, 21 and 22 second floor Inman building. sep18-6m

$38,000 AT 6 PER CENT; $40,000 at 7 per cent to loan on residence or store property, 3 to 5 years, semi-annual interest; also monthly loans. R. H. Jones, 2 North Broad street. july26-tf

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier. nov 1-1y

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan17-1y

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WE NEGOTIATE loans on improved city real estate at 6 and 7 per cent; large loans a specialty; limited amounts on hand. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. nov5-tf

MEDICAL.

LADIES!—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. All druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-20t mon tu thu sat su.

41 GAVAN BOOK CO. 41.

WE BUY OR exchange all school books used in Georgia. Cash paid for law and medical books, in large or small lots. Call, ship or write the Gavan Book Company, 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Also a big line of flags, decorations, etc., on hand.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED AGENTS to call and examine our new publication; it's in demand, and sells at sight. G. H. Van Wagner, 6½ North Broad street. oct 31 2t fri sun.

AGENTS WANTED for the patriotic souvenir pennant pin with the word "Atlanta" on it; greatest hit out; made in national colors—red, white and blue. Samples 15c. Aluminum Novelty Company, 335 Broadway, New York. oct 6-1yr

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25 A DAY and over made by buying wheat; prices must advance. Send for our book (free.) Our method is safe. F. J. Wakem & Co., brokers, 85 Owings building, Chicago. Established 1875. oct28-156t

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.

Watches,
Jewelry,
Souvenir Spoons,
DIAMONDS.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS permanent or transient; best of attention given; on car line to exposition. 101 Nelson street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Gentlemen only; permanent or transient; choice rooms; lovely location; excellent fare; close in. 187 South Pryor. oct 31 2 t.

BOARDERS WANTED—Exposition visitors can get comfortable rooms with all conveniences and first-class table fare at $1 per day at 93 Auburn ave. oct30 4t

WANTED—Boarders—Pleasant room and board, at 258 Peachtree. oct30 3t

FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms with board, 145 Spring street. oct29-6t

BOARD AND LODGING, good fare, $3.50 per week, three blocks from passenger depot. No. 115 Courtland street. oct29-3t

INSTRUCTION.

BICYCLE instruction given at 50c a lesson, corner of Loyd street and Trinity avenue. oct29-3t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Lumber, laths, shingles, etc. Atlanta Lumber Company. Office 16 N. Forsyth street, on the bridge, near Marietta street.

PERSONAL.

SYPHILIS CURED, $10; no cure no pay. Eureka Medicine Company, Augusta, Ga. oct27-3t-sun wed sun

SCIENCE OF THE HAND—Mlle. Rita, 61 North Pryor street, three doors from Equitable building. oct28-4t

MASSAGE TREATMENT given at 158 Highland avenue. Take nine-mile circle or Houston and Highland avenue cars. oct 25—7t

WANTED—Board.

WANTED BY A MAN and wife board and room in a Catholic family; terms reasonable and pleasant neighborhood. Address, X. Y. Z. South Bend Ind.

FOR RENT.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad street.

1 Store, 310-312 Auburn avenue	$35 00
1 Store, 72 Davis street and wood yard	10 00
1 Stable, 82 North Pryor	5 00
1 Store, 392 Glenn	3 00
1 Store, 34 Rhodes	3 00
1 Store, 164 East Cain	5 00
1 Warehouse, W. and A. railroad and Foundry	8 00
1 Store 99 Rawson	15 00
1 Store, 227 Simpson	15 00
1 Store, 228 Auburn avenue	5 00
1 Store and 4-r. h., 106 Spring street	20 00
1 Store, 313 West Peters	10 00
1 Store, 29 S. Pryor	75 00
1 Basement, 170 Decatur	5 00
1 Store, 214 Decatur	5 00
1 Store and 4-r. h., 540 McDaniel	10 00
1 Store and 4-r. h., 75 Granger	6 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free.

COLLECTIONS. SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

Diamonds

[illegible] said to be as good as money. In point of value they really are, and though not quite as useful, they are much more ornamental and nicer to look at. The purchase of these gems is a most satisfactory way of investing money, for they not only give constant pleasure to the wearer, but rarely depreciate in value. We have a rare collection of gems of the first water, at all prices, according to size, and will be pleased to quote prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

---

reward

reward

a liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the dealers who refill with inferior whisky the original bottles of

canadian club,
old oscar pepper
whiskeys.

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b."
whiskey house,
marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! no. 378.

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

[illegible]. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
[illegible] Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.

SHAVE
Without a Razor,
SOAP OR WATER BY USING
THE MEXICAN SHAVING STONE
100 Shaves 25 Cents.
On Exhibition and Sale at
PALMER'S DRUG STORE
Under Kimball House.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 201 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnipseed, such as ruta baga, red top, white flat dutch, white globe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranenan globe, yellow aberdeen, dixie, seven top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separate. His stock of fruit jars are Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, all in pints, quarts and half gallons; also, a large supply of jelly tumbers, one-half and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purposes can be had at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable rates.

250 empty wine and spirit barrels and half barrels.

Terms cash.

CURIOUS
COPYRIGHT '95

ARE YOU CURIOUS.

To know where your friend bought those Trunks and Pocket Books? If he bought them in this town, he bought them of us. If you want to be a good judge about this line, you ought to take lessons of us. We'd teach the science of selecting stock and cutting prices. We might begin our lessons right here. For instance to turn over a large stock of trunks, pocket books, reduce the price and see them fly. Come in and see. FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St. sun tu thur.

Thursday, Atlanta day, Southern Railway only 5 cents city to Exposition grounds. Trains leave Markham House station every five minutes. Only seven minutes city to Exposition grounds.
oct29-3t

THE WORK STARTED

The Pipe for the New Main Is Coming.

GROUND WILL BE THROWN OUT

Today by a Larger Crew of Men Than Was Employed Yesterday—The Water Board Meets.

Work on the new water main along Hemphill avenue was commenced yesterday morning and before the knocking off hour came a large pile of dirt had been thrown aside for the trench in which the big pipe is to be laid.

The order for the pipe went away from the office of the water board yesterday morning, but before the order had been mailed quite a lot of the pipe wanted had been loaded on the train at Anniston in compliance with telegraphic orders from the board of health and that train will reach Atlanta this morning.

The squad of hands put to work yesterday morning was under the direction of Mr. Will Rapp, who has been in the waterworks department for years. Before Mr. Rapp went to the water system of the city he had been working in the city engineer's office department and there acquired a knowledge of the ditching and draining work which is essential to the line he is now working. It is under his guidance and direction the lines of the embankment are made and the bottom of the trench is secured. Realizing the importance of the work he has in hand Mr. Rapp is showing the greatest caution in sinking into the earth for the home of the new main.

The pipe, which is the best that can be made anywhere, will be delivered as rapidly as it is needed. The pipe has been given a thorough and complete test and the city engineer, the superintendent of the waterworks, the chief engineer of the waterworks and the superintendent of the construction force, Mr. Rapp, are all pleased with the worth of the pipe and of the material of which it is made as has been shown by the test.

The work accomplished yesterday, while it does not make any great showing to the casual observer, met with the satisfaction of those directing it. It will be the last of the week, in all probability, before anything like a progress can be observed by others than those actually engaged in the work.

The water board met yesterday to consider the work on hand and incidentally took up a few other matters requiring the attention of that branch of the city government. Mr. Haas and Mr. Torbett were the only absentees.

The board was officially notified of the mayor's approval of the resolution appropriating $50,000 for the new main which had passed both branches of the general council. Then the fact that the contract for the pipe had been made by the proper committee of the board was announced, together with the fact that Mr. Rapp had been instructed to start ground breaking. Some minor matters were disposed of by the board, but the greater part of the session was given to a clear and emphatic declaration of satisfaction on account of the appropriation for the work, a work the board has long wanted. Every member of the board expressed a determination to push the work along to the earliest possible completion.

The fact that the new line is to come down Hemphill avenue alongside the one now down has encountered some opposition. There are many, in fact the majority of the people who have given the matter any consideration whatever, who think it a bad idea to place the new or duplicate main on Hemphill avenue.

But the way in which the city is honeycombed with the big distributing pipes makes it almost absolutely necessary to run the new pipe 900 feet on Hemphill avenue. The big distributing popes throughout the city were laid with a single exception before the new waterworks were thought of. That exception is the big main on North avenue, which was laid to connect with the big pipe from the pumping station and to feed the northern section of the city about Peachtree street and the other portions of the city in that neighborhood.

To diverge from Hemphill avenue would cause the laying of another big distributing main. But by coming along Hemphill avenue, Curran street and Marietta street to North avenue one of the largest distributing pipes in the city, one which was laid when Atlanta was given her first waterworks system, is reached. From that pipe arteries penetrate every section of the city.

The surveys made by those who know the water pipe lays of Atlanta indicate that the best course obtainable with the amount of money supplied has been selected.

President Hillyer will have an interesting letter for the general council next Monday showing the progress of the work since the board was authorized to lay the new main.

Angostura Bitters cures colic, fever and ague and indigestion. The genuine manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. All druggists keep theem.

ATLANTA DAY.

There Will Be a Tremendous Rush Today at the Ladies' Creole Kitchen.

If you can't get a seat and quick service stand up at Huckins's booth in the southwest corner of the kitchen and get a bowl of Huckins's delicious Tomato, Ox-tail or Consomme Soup and a bread and butter Sandwich, made with Huckins's Deviled Meats. You will go away satisfied and not hungry. JAMES H. IRWIN, Agent.

A MODEL VINEYARD.

It Can Be Seen in the Alabama Building.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the exposition is that of the Alabama Fruit Growers and Nursery Association, of Fruithurst, Ala., in the west wing of the Alabama building. This association shows a complete miniature ten-acre vineyard, 20x21 in size, made entirely of earth, real vines trellised, etc., it being a reproduction of their ten-acre tracts that pay from $1,000 to $2,000 income yearly, yet sell at from $400 to $500 less than the cost of a reasonably-sized farm. Those interested in a home in the south at small cost should see their fine exhibition of the possibilities of fruit culture in eastern Alabama, in the Alabama building, east of the government building.

To Increase Its Plant.

From The New York Tribune.

The decision of the Remington Typewriter Company practically to double the capacity of their already extensive works at Ilion, N. Y., is very significant of a general improvement in the business outlook, for the typewriter is now so intimately connected with every form of national activity that the prosperity of its manufacturing industry serves as a convenient barometer of general trade conditions.

The Remington people will erect an additional building, 150x54 feet, six stories high. This is to be completed at once, and will be equipped as speedily as possible, for the demand is so large as to tax the present capacity of the plant to its utmost, and leaves no margin for the future increase of the business which is in signt.

Removal.

Dr. Miller B. Hutchins, from 330 Equitable building, to 311-312 Fitten building.
oct29-3t tues thur sun

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.
tained.

Exposition Visitors

Are cordially invited to call and see our big stock of dolls, toys, fancy goods, books, etc. ORR STATIONERY CO.,
104 Whitehall St., and 85 Peachtree St.
oct 25 to dec 1

MUNYON

Has No Use For Deadly Drugs.

Gently Acting Remedies Make Positive Cures Where Dangerous Dosing Fails.

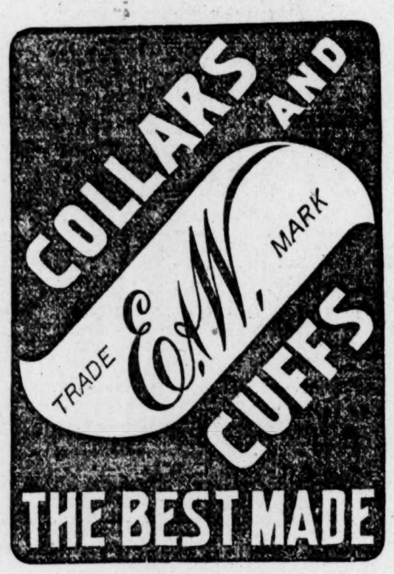
Mr. David J. Buckley, 242 East Forty-fifth street, New York city, says: "I have suffered agonies with inflammatory rheumatism of the wrists, hands and feet. The soreness and swelling were so great I was almost helpless. Thanks to Munyon's great discovery I am now free from this dread disease. A few small bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure banished every trace of pain, swelling and soreness."

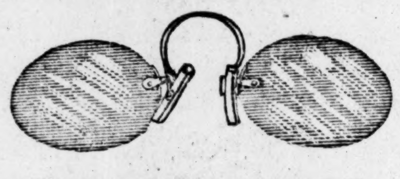
Facts About Rheumatism.

The usual treatment for rheumatism consists of poisonous doses of potash, salicylic acid, colchicum and morphine, which destroy the stomach, irritate the kidneys, prostrate the nervous system and ruin health. Professor Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped by a few doses. Prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

The Munyon Remedies act promptly and cure the most obstinate diseases. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.





KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
Lead all Competitors.
Salesroom 40 Marietta St.
ATLANTA, GA.

We make a leader of $5 pants, cut to measure. They have no equal. Pants, $3.50 to $10; suits, $16 to $30. Overcoats at all prices.

Davis Tailoring Co.
14 Peachtree Street.

---

5 cent fare to Exposition by Atlanta Railway Co. from Markham house Atlanta day, Oct. 31st. M. F. Amorous, president.
oct29-3t

Standard
Typewriters,
Expert Repairing,
Office Supplies.
GEO. M. FOLGER & BROS.,
12 Wall Street,
Kimball House.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DRS. GEO. & ED. TIGNOR,
DENTISTS,
24½ Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 38 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 295.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion.
DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION.
Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga.
apr16-12m

J. A. DREWRY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Griffin, Ga.
Prompt attention to collections.
Reference: Merchants' and Planters' bank.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.
Special attention to damages, commercial claims, real estate cases and corporation cases.

R. T. Dorsey. P.H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,
69½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

No one ever yet found serious fault with a man for being over-neat in his attire.

"Your dress is now become an object worthy of some attention; for, I confess, I cannot help forming some opinion of a man's sense and character from his dress; and I believe most people do as well as myself."—Lord Chesterfield.

Tailor Made-

Prince Alberts-

They're dressy—yet not extreme—suitable anywhere—everywhere—any occasion—all occasions. All figures—forms—shapes—look well in Prince Alberts—if made by us.

There's an indescribable something about our Clothes— which gives grace to the awkward—elegance to the refined—they are and show by their looks that they're designed and made by Artists—not Artizans—

Eads-Neel Co

EDUCATIONAL.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio
Atlanta, Ga., (12th year in Atlanta.)

Lessons in all branches at reduced prices during the summer months. Royal Worcester raised gold, figure painting, and all other effects taught. Studio cooled with electric fans. Kiln and colors furnished free to pupils. Write for information. Large stock of china to select from. tf.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. GREGORY'S

Lovely children's heads in pastel and water color for

TEN DOLLARS.

Send in your Christmas orders soon. Studio in Electric building, corner Marietta and Broad streets.

MISS E. SHERWOOD JETER'S
ART STUDIO.
409 KISER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Portrait and landscape painting and decorative work.

Portrait painting a specialty.

Lessons given in drawing and painting at reasonable rates.

Studio open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. Visitors welcome.
sep 5-2m

FLOUR
HAM
BISCUITS
MACARONI
WE

Would be covered up with groceries if we didn't keep things going lively.

We calculate upon keeping every old customer and getting some new ones every week, and order stock accordingly. People seem to want everything we buy—but that's the reason we buy it. Groceries well bought are half sold, and more, too, in our case. We have the kinds and qualities people want, still prices must suit or you would not buy. We are stocked full of new rasins at 6c, cleaned currants 10c, new evaporated apples. Fresh mince meat 10c pound. Pearl, barley and lentals, sago and tapioca just in, four pounds for 25c. Hams at 11c and Elgin creamery butter at 25c. Lead with new crop New Orleans syrup at 60c. French pears at 15c. Fresh B. W. flour and maple syrup are fine. Come and bring your friends with you and enjoy a fine cup of tea and coffee without money or without price. J. H. GLENN,
90 Whitehall.

LIFE IN DIXIE DURING THE WAR.

Scenes Laid in and Around Atlanta.

Written by an eye-witness. A thorough insight into life in '61-65 in camp, field and home. Price, $1. Address the author, Mary A. H. Gay, Decatur, Ga.
oct1-1m

PRIVATE BOARD,
64 Forest Avenue,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Elegant Home-Like Accommodations.

Strictly first-class board. Fifty beautifully furnished, large, airy rooms (something you cannot get at any hotel). Hot and cold water baths on every floor.

Electric bells in every room. My houses are half-way between city and exposition grounds, one one of the most beautiful streets in Atlanta. Rates, with board, $1.50, $2 and $3 per day.

Take Courtland street electric cars.

Free bus, marked 64 Forest avenue, meets all trains.

THE TALMADGE

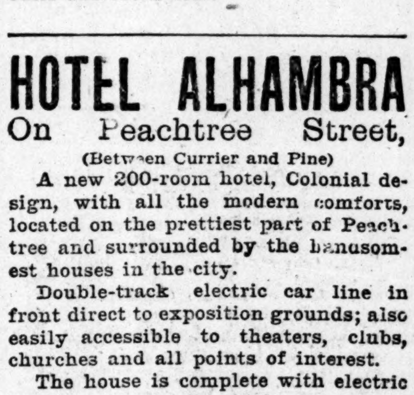
37 and 39 Walton street, ATLANTA, GA. Rates reasonable. Three minutes' walk from union depot; in rear of postoffice and convenient to churches and theaters; exposition cars within half block. Special rates to families or several in a party. For terms call on or write to
ED CALLAWAY & CO.

---

500 FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

in best homes in the city, for parties of good reference; rates low. We refer you to Rev. J. B. Howthorne, Dr. I. S. Hopkins. Address WILLIAM B. SMITH,
oct 24—1m 12 North Broad.

ELEGANT ✠ PERMANENT ✠ NEW
The Delbridge Hotel..
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
New Brick Building. Elegantly Furnished. Strictly First-Class.



Rates: EUROPEAN, $1 00 per day and up. AMERICAN, $2.00 per day and up. CAFE, Regular Meals 50c. LUNCH 25c. or to Order.

Four blocks to Union Depot, Three blocks to Mitchell St. Depot, Three Street Car Lines to Exposition on same block, Hot and Cold Baths without extra charge, Toilet Rooms on each floor.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.
THIRD STAND TO RIGHT COMING OUT OF DEPOT.

8 & 10 Trinity Ave., ATLANTA, GA.

For elegantly furnished rooms, centrally located,
GO TO
BROWN'S
corner of Loyd and Decatur streets, close to union depot and to exposition station. Cafes and hotels near.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA
On Peachtree Street,
(Between Currier and Pine)

A new 200-room hotel, Colonial design, with all the modern comforts, located on the prettiest part of Peachtree and surrounded by the handsomest houses in the city.

Double-track electric car line in front direct to exposition grounds; also easily accessible to theaters, clubs, churches and all points of interest.

The house is complete with electric lights and bells; heated by steam; hot and cold baths; every home comfort.

RATES:
American Plan. .. .. $2.50 to $5
European Plan.. .. .. $1.00 to $3

Special rates to parties or conventions. Address

Mailard, Stacy & Co.,
Proprietors.
Phone—1462.

THE
GARDIEN
50 Houston Street,
(Near Peachtree)
ATLANTA, GA.

A handsome family hotel, just completed and elegantly furnished. Close in. On electric line.

$1 to $3 Per Day. Special Rates by the Week.

MRS. J. H. BREMER.

Plaza Noted for its superb location and most luxurious accommodations and superiority of cuisine and service. Standard hotel for giving most value for the money. Pioneer of the new hotel center in New York city. Fronts on Central park, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Plaza square and Fifth avenue. Convenient to all parts of the city by street cars and elevated road. Absolutely fireproof. American and European plans. Drinking water and ice used, vaporized on the premises and absolutely pure. F. A. Hammond. oct1-1m

---

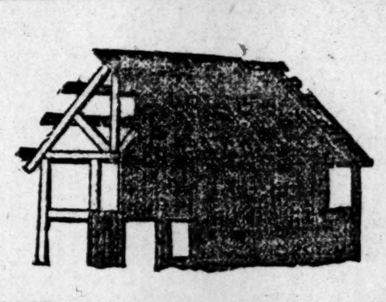
PINE FOREST INN, Summerville, S. C.
Opens Sept. 1st, 1895.

A first-class winter resort in every respect. Electric lights; elevators and all modern improvements for comfort, convenience and pleasure. Climate unsurpassed. Situated on the South Carolina and Georgia railway, twenty-two miles from Charleston. For terms and circulars address W. G. LeHEW, Manager,
Summerville, S. C.
F. W. WAGENER & CO.,
Proprietors,
sep15 60t Charleston, S. C.

Exposition.....
.....Visitors.

If you knew us as well as the "home folks" there'd be no use in telling you about the class of Clothing we sell. Talk to the clothing wearers in and around Atlanta, and they will tell you that we are headquarters for Men's and Boy's apparel of the standard kind.

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS, HATTERS.
HIRSCH BROS.,
44 WHITEHALL STREET.



WROUGHT IRON PIPE...
FITTINGS
--- AND ---
BRASS GOODS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR.....
SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills
Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.
Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.
THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
ATLANTA GA

AT AUCTION
ABOUT
NOVEMBER 12, 1895,

100 acres in blocks of the property of the Suburban Land Company, on the Consolidated Electric line to Decatur, including the unsold part of East End and one residence.

Plats of the property will be out in a few days, when you will have the chance of your life for a choice block upon which to build to suit yourself. Every block will be sold and you will have the fixing of the price. No such opportunity ever offered. The Company say sell and we shall obey.

Terms easy.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

To Home Seekers, Investors.

NORTH AVENUE, corner Spring st., large lot, 60x190 to alley at a bargain—$3,500.

WEST PEACHTREE—Nine-room two-story, modern house, large corner lot, 75x190, best part of street, for $9,000. Forest avenue lot 53x150, near Peachtree, for only $3,500.

TWO-STORY modern house at a sacrifice, close in on south side, for $3,750.

MONEY TO LOAN at 7 and 8 per cent.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Thos. H. Northen, 409 Equitable building
Walker Dunson. Telephone 1208.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
—
Real Estate Agent
—
14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I can sell one of the handsomest homes on Forest avenue for $14,000; beautiful lot, eighty feet front by two hundred deep.

$2,350 will buy a pretty five-room cottage in Edgewood, one block from car line. Easy terms.

$6,500 will buy an eight-room house with all modern conveniences, just two blocks from Aragon hotel.

I have some choice lots on best part of Boulevard that I will sell for $50 per foot. This price open for a few days only.

I am always ready to show bargains and can suit you in any kind of property you may want. G. W. ADAIR,
No. 14 Wall street.

AUCTION SALE OF HOMES.

Choice improved residence property; water and gas; very central; streets paved.

As agent for MRS. R. W. CROSBY, administratrix, I will sell before the courthouse door the following places, absolutely without reserve, to highest bidder, on

Tuesday, November 5, 1895,

Viz: Nos. 106 and 108 TRINITY AVENUE, near WASHINGTON STREET (in one-half mile circle), lot 107x209 feet, with double 2-story house, 7 rooms each side; all in splendid condition; elevated lot, and admirable locality.

131 AUBURN AVENUE, NEAR COURTLAND STREET, TWO-STORY 7-ROOM HOUSE, lot 41x120 feet, in one-half mile circle; good renting property, boarding house or business man's home.

115 CREW STREET, near Crew street public school, TWO-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE, lot 70x150 feet, east front.

If you want a home, or a safe and profitable investment in the very best Atlanta dirt, now is the opportunity; the estate must be wound up, and the property will be sold at a sacrifice.

Call and take a look at the above before day of sale. Terms half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with 8 per cent.

S. B. TURMAN,
'PHONE 164.
8 Kimball House, Wall Street.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

$1,800—5-room cottage on good street, near Woodward ave.; $1,200 of this can be paid $20 month, which includes interest; owner will rent it for year at $18 month.

$3,300—Woodward ave., 7-room house, new, finished in oak; place worth $4,000.

$1,000—30 acres land 5¾ miles southeast of city; 3-room house; on public road.

$2,500—New 5-room cottage near junction of Boulevard and Highland ave., lot 50x190.

$1,200—Nice, large lot on South Pryor st.

$5,000—50 acres 6 miles from city limits, near Decatur; 10 acres in vineyard; good barn, etc., cottage house; near Georgia railroad.

We want a well improved farm of about 400 acres in southern or middle Georgia, near town or city.

Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

FOR RENT

By D. P. Morris & Sons, the Special Renting Agents, 48 N. Broad St.

12 rooms on Houston street.	
10-room house, Magnolia street	$15 00
9-r. h., Edgewood, Ga., furnished ..	65 00
8-r. h., Logan avenue	15 00
8-r. h., Baugh street	15 00
7 rooms and store, Simpson street, at railroad crossing, fitted up for restaurant	20 00
6-r. h., East Atlanta	7 00
6-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
6-r. h., Mangum street	12 00
5-r. h., Ira street	9 00
5-r. h., East Atlanta	7 00

Isaac Liebman & Son, Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents, No. 28 Peachtree Street. 'Phone 1075.

To home seekers and investors in Atlanta, suburban or farming lands, we would say now is your time to do so, as property can be bought at present for less money and on better terms than any time in the last five years. We have a large list of all kinds of property on our books and some parties are compelled to sell, and you know what that means, so come and see us and let us show you some of these bargains. Here are a few of the good things we are talking about, but we have a great many more:

4-room cottage, new and complete, corner lot on Selis avenue, 85x264 to alley, for $1,475; terms one-half cash, balance $10 monthly; very cheap.

8-room house, water, gas, pantry, closets, etc., on Houston street, close in, lot 49x136, 12-foot alley on side, belgian block, side walk, sewer all down and paid for; nice shade trees, in fact a nice home; price $3,600, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser; a big bargain.

At Peachtree Park, between 5 and 6 acres fronting Peachtree road, 432x864, street running along side, with one 5-room dwelling cost $700; one 2-story store and hall overhead, cost $800, built in 1893; barns, stable, etc, cost $200; cost of land in 1887, $620; elegant fine wells; fine young orchard and otherwise well improved, which we can sell if sold in next few days for the pitiable sum of $1,650 cash; party compelled to sell; come quick if you want this sacrifice.

We have a good many other bargains, but can't advertise them all; come in and let us talk to you about them.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree street.

Real Estate Bargains.

4½ acres at city limits, $1,500.

We have 100 acres on R. & D. railroad, and Peachtree road to exchange for city property; will assume some encumbrance on city property; see this before it is gone; $3,000.

For a few days we can sell 100x264 on Juniper street, one block off Peachtree. the only bargain in town like it, $2,100.

6-room, 2-story house, 2 wide halls, 55x200 one block from car line, for $2000; $800 at $18 per month; will take Florida property near St. Petersburg, Clearwater Harbor, or Tampa, for balance $1,200.

2-room Tumlin street, 50x100, $200 cash, $10 per month, 8 per cent, $600.

6-room West Peachtree, 90x140, $6,500.

3-rooms, Bellwood, $25 cash, $10 month, $350.

3-room, corner Rhodes and Lowe streets, rents $4 per month, $50, $10 per month $400.

Call and see us for bargains.
J. B. ROBERTS
No. 45 Marietta street

Five Cents Fare Atlanta Day

On Atlanta day, October 31st, cars of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Co. will be operated on all lines to and from the Exposition grounds for 5 cents fare. Ample facilities will be furnished for all.
oct29-3t

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association
OF ATLANTA, GA.
W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

It is strictly a southern enterprise and has been phenomenally successful. The association is about fifteen months old and has placed on its books $2,400,000 accepted insurance from among the leading professional and business men of the south. Rates are less than half charged by "OLD LINE COMPANIES." For cost of insurance or agency, address

CRAIG COFIELD, Gen'l Manager.
541 and 543 Equitable Building.
ATLANTA, GA.
oct14-1m